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*Eastern Europe*

*Vol II No 102* *25 May 1978*

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# DAILY REPORT

COMPLETED
ORIGINAL

# EASTERN EUROPE

FBIS FOREIGN BROADCAST INFORMATION SERVICE

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TITO SENDS MESSAGE TO UN DISARMAMENT SESSION

LD241418Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0902 GMT 24 May 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade--The president of the republic, Josip Broz Tito, has sent the special session of the UN General Assembly on disarmament in New York the following message:

"Feeling a great obligation to ourselves and to the coming generations, all of us who survived the horrors of the two world wars and who witnessed human suffering caused by the use and misuse of weapons during the postwar decades, are facing at this moment an exceptional responsibility before history. For the first time in its existence the world organization has placed on the agenda of its special session the problem on the solution of which the destinies of the countries, nations and people, and even the survival of mankind, so directly depend. It has done so only today when the visions of a possible nuclear catastrophe have become a real and direct danger to all mankind and not only a remote threat.

"We, as responsible statesmen, and primarily as people, must wish that at long last we could get out of the vicious circle in which idle discussions on disarmament have for years been reduced to a quest for an answer to the artificial dilemma--does disarmament pave the way to a nonexisting trust, or should previously established trust make disarmament possible.

"In the meantime, the arms race continues and worsens before our eyes. It is a race which reduces peace to a very brittle balance, largely based on force that engenders mistrust and fear. Unfortunately, the destructive power of the existing stocks of weapons is measured primarily according to 'how many times' one is able to destroy a potential enemy, and all mankind along with him. It is precisely on the curbing of this dangerous race that the overall development and democratization of international relations, that the changing of inherited and untenable inequalities and injustices in the present system of international economic relations and that the search for the best answer to the imperative demands and tasks confronting mankind, depend to a large extent. It also depends on our decisions and on their implementation whether mankind will be allowed the development that today has become a historic necessity and the only road to general security and progress of the human race, or whether this development will be curtailed and threatened by force. We no longer have the right to close our eyes to this alternative and to our immeasurable responsibilities.

"This is precisely why this session of the UN General Assembly--on the initiative of the countries that pursue the policy of nonalinement, and with full understanding and support by other UN member countries--represents an invaluable opportunity for mankind at this 11th hour to embark upon the road of sobering up and resolving the problems with inherent, most serious risks for peace and the future of the world. It also represents an invaluable opportunity to cease procrastinating, which, unfortunately, was characteristic of the postwar efforts, so that once and for all the very fear of nuclear and similar catastrophes can be eliminated.

"Of course, we welcome the results attained so far in the field of restricting and controlling some aspects of armament as the first encouraging signs that to some extent contribute to consolidating the necessary, more favorable atmosphere in relations between the biggest military powers, which hold in their hands the main stockpiles of destructive power threatening all mankind. However, these results far from satisfy the legitimate aspirations of all the peoples, who today feel an indispensable need for consolidating peace and security in the world and for tackling a more serious, efficient and broader solution to accumulated, acute problems.

"This implies a reduction in the gap between the developing and the developed countries; a more harmonious and faster development; elimination of poverty of unheard-of proportions; of disease and hunger. It also implies the solution of the problems of recession, inflation, unemployment and of other serious and complex problems of the world economy. Here I would like to stress in particular the need to establish a new international economic system. Unfortunately all these things are in many respects either impossible to achieve or made drastically difficult precisely because of the arms race, which has been brought to absurd proportions.

"How can we then close our eyes to the fact that has been pointed out by the nonalined countries since their first meeting in Belgrade, 17 years ago, that the inception of the process of disarmament would not only reduce the threat of a nuclear catastrophe, but would release enormous resources for most useful objectives? The beginning of such a process would insure the establishment of conditions for gradually overcoming the division of the world into the existing antagonistic military-political blocs, for the consolidation of the process being turned into universal peaceful coexistence. This would reduce the scope of the application of the policy of force, of encroachments on the freedom and independence of peoples and of interference in the internal affairs of others.

"That is why it seems to me that the most important thing now is to make sure that as a result of this session the competence and the responsibility for solving the problem of general disarmament, under efficient international control, should become an essential and inalienable part of the permament activity of the United Nations, and not the appropriated right of only some of its members whose responsibility for the present armament race is the most serious.

"For this very reason I would like to express my firm conviction that this special session, in addition to reinforcing the role of the United Nations in the actions for an essential progress in disarmament will signify the movement of transition from words to deeds, and from resolutions that are not being implemented to concrete programs, proposals, stands and decisions regarding the solution of the problem, which is the biggest source of danger confronting the present-day world. This requires our action to be coordinated, powerful and vigorous, in keeping with the true proportions of the problem and the danger facing us. I am convinced that the present and future generations will evaluate us not by the destructive power of the weapons which we possess but by our genuine efforts and our contribution to insure that the path to destruction and self-annihilation is prevented and that human energy, minds and wealth are placed in the service of security and prosperity for all countries and peoples, and in the service of the most humane ideals of mankind. I avail myself of this opportunity to send the participants in the special session of the UN General Assembly on disarmament my best wishes for success in this exceptionally responsible job."

BULGARIA REPLIES TO WALDHEIM ON DISARMAMENT

AU2420202Y Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 23 May 78 AU

[Text] The People's Republic of Bulgaria is of the opinion that a basic task of its foreign policy is to contribute to strengthening the peace and security of the peoples and to prevent the danger of a new world war. For achieving these goals it is now particularly important to further spread the (?present) policy of detente into the military sphere with the purpose of undertaking concrete measures to halt the arms race and rearmament.

This was stated in a reply which the People's Republic of Bulgaria has given to a request by Kurt Waldheim, UN secretary general, in connection with the regional aspects of world disarmament. This reply, which was requested on the occasion of the UN General Assembly special disarmament session, was dissiminated at the United Nations in connection with the second point of the agenda of this very important session--adoption of a program from disarmament actions. In its reply to Kurt Waldheim's request, the People's Republic of Bulgaria also emphasized that all issues connected with regional disarmament are regarded by Bulgaria as an inseparable part of the basic problems of disarmament.

RCP DOCUMENT CIRCULATED AT UN SPECIAL SESSION

AU241112Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0932 GMT 24 May 78 AU

["Romanian Document Circulated at the UN"--AGERPRES headline]

[Text] United Nations, AGERPRES, 25/5/1978--(?A document) of the Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party, "Romania's Position Vis-A-Vis Disarmament Issues, Nuclear Disarmament First of All" has been circulated at the UN headquarters, as an official document of the General Assembly.

Being among the sponsors and active promoters of the special session, Romania unfolded sustained activity within the preparatory committee, for the drafting of documents with a most committing character, that should meet the peoples' demand for a switch over from words to deeds in the field of disarmament, for actual, substantial measures on halting the arms race and on disarmament, first of all on nuclear disarmament, meant to contribute to eliminating the danger of war, to consolidating detente, to strengthening international peace and security, to cutting down military expenditures and channelling the huge material and human resources wasted today for destructive purposes, toward meeting the demands of progress and welfare of all nations and first of all of the developing countries. As a matter of fact, Romania tabled at the preparatory committee her own drafts for all sections of the final document.

Romania participates in the works of this important forum devoted to disarmament issues, inspired by the determination to further make her full contribution to the success of the special session, to the adoption of practical measures meant to contribute to the inauguration of a new era--the era of real disarmament, to the building of a world without weapons and wars, where each and every people be able to devote its resources and energies to building its own future, under conditions of full security, without force or its threatened use in interstate relations.

The new Romanian document, as various delegations and the UN circles stress, emphasize once more the consistency, the constructive spirit with which Romania affirms internationally a comprehensive, far-reaching conception in the field of disarmament as also constructive, realistically-minded solutions, places the achievement of disarmament among the basis components of the new world economic and political order, campaigns for the materialization of this vital desideratum in the interest of all peoples, of peace, security and progress of all nations.

POLISH OFFICIAL COMMENTS ON NEW ROUND OF MBFR TALKS

AU231406Y Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 19 May 78 pp 1-2 AU

[PAP--Ludwik Arendt report: "Vienna Talks on Arms Limitation in Europe: Debate on New Initiatives"]

[Text] Vienna PAP--The 169th plenary session of representatives of the 19 states participating in talks on the mutual reduction of armed forces and arms in central Europe, held on 18 May, initiated the 15th round of the Vienna talks, which began in October 1973. The speakers at the session were Ambassadors Ingo Oeser and Robert Winter, chiefs of the GDR and Luxembourg delegations respectively. It was agreed that the 170th plenary session will be held on next Wednesday. On the occasion of the resumption of the talks in Vienna on the mutual reduction of armed forces and arms in central Europe, Dr Slawomir Dabrowa, director of the Foreign Affairs Ministry Department for Studies and Programming, made the following statement for PAP on the present state of and prospects for these talks, which are regarded in our country as highly important:

"The Vienna talks," S. Dabrowa said, "involve the political and military situation in the very center of Europe, and thus are directly linked with the security of Poland and of its allies, the Warsaw Pact member-states. It is only natural that the mutual reduction of armed forces and arms in central Europe has acquired great importance in the efforts of Poland, the USSR and all socialist states. The agreed objective of the Vienna talks is to reduce armed forces and arms in central Europe without detriment to the security of any partner in the talks or of other states. In our opinion, this implies an equal reduction in the military potentials of all direct participants in the talks. Thus the disposition of powers in the region, approximately balanced, would not change. For this purpose the socialist states have presented a corresponding program in Vienna. On the other hand, dominant in the NATO program is the aspiration to obtain unilateral military advantages. This is why the talks have made no substantial progress so far. In the last round, the Vienna talks picked up. There were at least two elements that contributed to this: initiatives, including those by the socialist states, in the sphere of discussions on the number of troops in central Europe, and new NATO proposals concerning the reduction model. The new proposals call for a careful examination and for additional specifications concerning both their contents and the conditions attached to them. At first glance, one has the impression that in their new stand the NATO states have, to some extent, taken into account the views of the socialist states, but on the whole they have not given up their intention of obtaining unilateral advantages. This was stated by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, CPSU Central Committee general secretary, at the 18th Komsomol congress and by Andrey Gromyko, USSR foreign affairs minister, at the recent foreign ministers session of Warsaw Pact member-states.

"The latest Western proposals," S. Dabrowa said, "are regarded by ourselves and our allies from the point of view of their concurrence with the principles agreed upon previously. This implies the principles of mutuality and equivalence in the reduction, the principle of not affecting security and not obtaining unilateral military advantages, as well as the concept of to what extent these proposals can contribute to progress in the talks. We will continue to seek solutions acceptable to all participants in the Vienna talks. As far as the problem of neutron weapons is concerned, it is topical at present and is subject to international negotiations. As is known, on 9 March the socialist states, including Poland, presented in the Geneva U.N. Disarmament Committee a draft convention on banning the production, stockpiling, deployment and application of these weapons. It has been confirmed recently that the USSR would not begin the production of neutron weapons if the United States of America abstained from doing so. This should help Western states take a favorable attitude to the proposed complete ban to produce these weapons, which are so dangerous for mankind."

MEXICO'S PRESIDENT LOPEZ PORTILLO TO ARRIVE 25 MAY

AU241936Y Sofia BTA in English 1840 GMT 24 May 78 AU

[Text] Sofia, May 24, (BTA)--Mr Jose Lopez Portillo, president of the United States of Mexico, arrives on an official visit here tomorrow at the invitation of Mr Todor Zhivkov, president of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria. Mr Portillo will be accompanied by his wife, Mrs Carmen Romano de Lopez Portillo.

PARTY, STATE LEADERS ATTEND CULTURE DAY PARADE

AU241137Y Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1030 GMT 24 May 78 AU

[Summary] The day of Bulgarian culture and education and the Slavic alphabet was celebrated today throughout the country.

The central parade took place in Sofia's city square. "At exactly 0800 GMT the enthusiastic exclamations of the youths participating in the parade greeted the party and state leaders, led by Comrade Todor Zhivkov, who took their places on the tribune of the Dimitrov Mausoleum." Pioneers greeted the leaders with flowers and then the parade of Sofia youth began.

"The following leaders saw the parade from the official tribune of the Dimitrov Mausoleum: Comrades Todor Zhivkov; Aleksandur Lilov; Grisha Filipov; Dobri Dzhurov; Ivan Mikhaylov; Ognyan Doynov; Pencho Kubadinski; Petur Mladenov; Petur Tanchev; Stanko Todorov; Tano Tsolov; Tsola Dragoycheva; Drazha Vulcheva; Krustyu Trichkov; Peko Takov; Stoyan Karadzhov; BCP Central Committee secretaries and Secretariat members; deputy chairmen of the State Council and Council of Ministers; and Lyudmila Zhivkova, chairman of the Committee on Culture. The USSR delegation led by Viktor Grishin, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and CPSU Moscow Gorkom first secretary, which is visiting Bulgaria on the occasion of Moscow Days in Sofia, was also at the Dimitrov Mausoleum tribune."

ZHIVKOV RECEIVES USSR'S BAYBAKOV 24 MAY

AU242022Y Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 24 May 78 AU

[Text] Today Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee first secretary and State Council chairman, received Nikolay Baybakov, deputy chairman of the Soviet Council of Ministers and chairman of the State Planning Committee, at the Boyana residence. On the Bulgarian side Comrades Stanko Todorov, Tano Tsolov and Kiril Zarev, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the State Planning Committee, attended the talks.

Attending the talks for the Soviet side were Nikolay Inozemtsev, deputy chairman of the Soviet State Planning Committee, and Vladimir Bazovskiy, Soviet ambassador to Bulgaria.

The talks were held in a particularly cordial and friendly atmosphere.

GRISHIN-LED DELEGATION ATTENDS LUNCHEON

AU242002Y Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 24 May 78 AU

[Text] Vladimir Bazovskiy, Soviet ambassador to Bulgaria, has given a luncheon in honor of the CPSU delegation led by Viktor Grishin, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and first secretary of the Moscow Gorkom, [few words indistinct] in Sofia.

Present were Todor Zhivkov, Aleksandur Lilov, Grisha Filipov, Dobri Dzhurov, Ivan Mikhaylov, Ognyan Doynov, Pencho Kubadinski, Petur Mladenov, Petur Tanchev, Stanko Todorov, Tano Tsolov, Tsola Dragoycheva, Drazha Vulcheva, Krustyu Trichkov, Peko Takov, Stoyan Karadzhov, Georgi Atanasov, Petur Dyulgerov, Misho Mishev, Vladimir Bonev, Georgi Yordanov, Nacho Papazov, Petur Mezhdurechki, chairman of the Sofia City People's Council Executive Committee, and others. Nikolay Baybakov, deputy chairman of the Soviet Council of Ministers and chairman of the Soviet State Planning Committee, was also present at the luncheon, which was held in a particularly cordial and friendly atmosphere.

POPE PAUL VI RECEIVES CULTURAL, CHURCH DELEGATION

AU2419377Y Sofia BTA in English 1906 GMT 24 May 78 AU

[Text] Rome, May 24, (BTA correspondent)--Today Pope Paul VI, head of the Roman Catholic Church, granted a special audience in the Vatican to the official Bulgarian delegation of cultural workers and high church officials of the (?synod) who participated in the celebrations of the Day of Slav Letters and the Bulgarian Culture in Italy.

Pope Paul VI (?extended) words ofwelcome to Academician Georgiev and Kalinik, bishop [of] [word indistinct] who headed the delegation, Mr Veselin Yosifov, councellor of Mr Todor Zhivkov, president of the State Council of Bulgaria, Mr Venelin Kotsev, Bulgarian ambassador in Rome, and the other members of the delegation.

Standing, Pope Paul VI spoke with Mr Yosifov, Bishop Kalinik and the Bulgarian ambassador. Venelin Kotsev.

Bishop Kalinik made an extensive speech on the importance of this meeting and the role of Cyril and Methodius for the Slavs all over the world, for the friendship among the peoples with different cultural traditions and faith. Mr Todor Zhivkov's councellor Veselin Yosifov spoke on behalf of the president of the State Council of Bulgaria, emphasizing that, according to Mr Todor Zhivkov's personal wish, he is conveying his words that "his meeting with the heads [as received] of the Roman Catholic Church in the Vatican in 1975 has made [words indistinct]." "Our [word indistinct] of state highly [word indistinct] the cooperation and understanding among the peoples, and especially the role of Pope Paul VI and his holy predecessor Pope John XXIII in this respect", said Mr Yosifov.

Mr Yosifov conveyed to Pope Paul VI the special and most sincere wishes of the president of the State Council of Bulgaria, Mr Todor Zhivkov, for personal health and cheerfulness of spirit and successes as head of the Catholic Church in its noble cause in defence of peace--this common goal and task of all world nations.

"We are happy to meet the Bulgarian delegation who came to pay tribute to the holy brothers Cyril and Methodius", said Pope Paul VI in reply. "This testifies to your exceptional respect for the cultural contribution and the glorious deed of the equals to the apostles--people of outstanding erudition and culture".

"Today's meeting enabled me to recall with pleasure my conversation with the president of the State Council of Bulgaria which took place three years ago. As before, I avail myself of the happy opportunity to convey most cordial greetings to the Bulgarian people. I thank you for the visit and wish Bulgaria peace, spiritual and material progress", underlined Pope Paul VI.

After the ceremony Pope Paul VI and Bishop Kalinik exchanged memorial gifts and all members of the Bulgarian delegation were awarded with Vatican books and badges of honour.

BTA REPORTS EARTHQUAKES FELT IN SOUTHERN BULGARIA

AU241920Y Sofia BTA in English 1842 GMT 24 May 78 AU

[Text] Sofia, May 24 (BTA)--Today at 01:34 a.m. local time the Sofia seismological centre registered an earthquake, which was felt in the towns of Smolyan, Rudozem, Razlog, Petrich and Kyustendil in south Bulgaria, as well as by citizens living in high-rise buildings in Sofia. The epicentre was estimated to be out of the territory of the country, some 300 km north of Athens. Another, much weaker earth tremor was registered at 04:13 a.m. local time.

BRIEFS

LILOV ACTIVITIES REPORTED--The traditional celebration of Bulgarian radio and television collectives on the occasion of their holiday--the day of Bulgarian culture--was held at a Sofia restaurant tonight. Aleksandur Lilov, Politburo member and secretary of the BCP Central Committee, and Stoyan Mikhaylov, chief of the Propaganda and Agitation Department at the BCP Central Committee, attended the celebration. [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 2030 GMT 24 May 78 AU]

TOURISM SESSION CONCLUDES--The 13th session of the conference of organs on tourism from socialist countries ended in Sofia today. The conference lasted 5 days. Delegations from Bulgaria, the GDR, Cuba, Mongolia, Poland, Romania, the USSR, Hungary, and CSSR attended the conference. The conference outlined a number of concrete measures on further cooperation in the tourist sector. Particular attention was devoted to the development of youth tourism and to the expansion of mutual exchanges among countries. On behalf of all delegations, Sergey Sergeyevich Nikitin, leader of the Soviet delegation and head of the main USSR International Tourism Administration attached to the USSR Council of Ministers, expressed gratitude for the cordial hospitality displayed by the Bulgarian hosts and noted the growing importance of developing cooperation among socialist countries. A speech was also delivered by Georgi Eftimov, chairman of the Bulgarian Committee on Tourism. The protocol on the session was signed in the presence of Georgi Karamanev, minister of domestic trade and public services. [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 2030 GMT 19 May 78 AU]

JOINT AGREEMENT WITH ROMANIA--Sofia, May 23 (BTA)--A cooperation agreement on the 1978-1980 period was signed here today by the unions of artists of Bulgaria and Romania. The document provides for stepping up the exchange of material and information by the two unions in the sphere of the fine arts. They will also exchange periodicals, the latest monographs and books, catalogues of the most interesting exhibitions and the photographs of the best works of art created during the year. [Sofia BTA in English 1444 GMT 23 May 78 AU]

ATANASOV RECEIVES YUGOSLAV VISITOR--Sofia, May 23 (BTA)--The secretary of the CC of the BCP, Mr Georgi Atanasov, received the executive secretary of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Slovenia, Mr Peter Tos, who is on a visit here as a lecturer under the plan for cooperation and exchange of experience between the BCP and the League of Communists of Yugoslavia. [Text] [Sofia BTA in English 1855 GMT 23 May 78 AU]

INTERNATIONAL PEACE MEETING--A public meeting was held in Sofia today devoted to the subject "Scientists and the Struggle for Peace and Disarmament." Outstanding Bulgarian and foreign scientists participated in the meeting. Academicians Angel Balevski, Kiril Bratanov, and members of the World Federation of Scientific Workers made statements on the subject of struggle against rearmament. [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 19 May 78 AU]

HUSAK SENDS BIRTHDAY GREETINGS TO YUGOSLAVIA'S TITO

LD242240Y Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 24 May 78 LD

[Text] Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the republic, has sent Josip Broz Tito, president of the SFRY and president of the LCY, a telegram of congratulations on his 86th birthday with wishes of good health, personal satisfaction and further successes in work for the flourishing of Socialist Yugoslavia.

The telegram expresses an appreciation of the many years of selfless, meritorious work of Josip Broz Tito both for the well-being of the Yugoslav people and for peace and social progress in the world. The telegram also expresses an appreciation of his contribution toward the development of comradely relations and cooperation between the CSSR and the SFRY. The telegram also expresses the conviction that these relations and this cooperation will continue to develop successfully in the interests of building a socialist society in both countries to the benefit of the cause of peace, socialism and progress in the world.

MORE ON GIEREK'S VISIT, MEETING WITH HUSAK

Talks Reported

LD241931Y Prague CTK in English 1730 GMT 24 May 78 LD

[Text] High Tatras, May 24, CETEKA--The leading officials of Czechoslovakia and Poland are satisfied with the dynamic development of cooperation between the Czechoslovak Communist Party and the Polish United Workers Party, and between the two states, says the final report on their meeting, which ended today.

The friendly working meeting was attended by General Secretary of the Czechoslovak Communist Party and President Gustav Husak, Czechoslovak Premier Lubomir Strougal, First Secretary of the Polish United Workers Party Edward Gierek, and Polish Premier Piotr Jaroszewicz. They informed each other about a broad range of issues connected with successful implementation of the conclusions of the 15th Congress of the Czechoslovak Communist Party and the Seventh Congress of the Polish United Workers Party.

Assessing the state of Czechoslovak-Polish economic cooperation, the two premiers noted that dynamic development continues in this sphere. They emphasized the need of consistent implementation of obligations embodied in the Czechoslovak-Polish long-term commercial agreement for the period up to 1980. Gustav Husak and Edward Gierek also exchanged views on the present development of the international situation, and agreed that the peace policy of the socialist community has already yielded a number of positive results despite opposition from certain imperialist circles, the final report continues. They highly appreciated the peace endeavour of the Soviet Union, and the great commitment of Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the Soviet Communist Party and chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet.

Gustav Husak and Edward Gierek emphasized their countries' firm will to be further active, in close cooperation with the Soviet Union and other socialist countries, in continued easing of international tension, halting the arms race and elimination of the hotbeds of war danger.

They voiced their full support for the new concrete Soviet proposals to eliminate the threat of a nuclear conflict, and proposals concerning disarmament. In the spirit of the peace policy of the two states, they stressed the firm determination to contribute as much as possible to a successful course of the special UN General Assembly on disarmament.

The top officials of the two parties judged also topical questions of the international communist and workers' movement, and stressed the significance they attach to the further strengthening of its unity on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism and cooperation with all revolutionary and progressive forces of the world, the final report says in its concluding part.

Departs 24 May

LD241724Y Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 24 May 78 LD

[Text] Edward Gierek, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, today concluded his friendly working visit to Czechoslovakia. A joint communique was issued at the end of the discussions held by leading Czechoslovak and Polish representatives.

In the afternoon Comrade Edward Gierek, accompanied by Piotr Jaroszewicz, member of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the Council of Ministers, left for the Polish People's Republic. At Poprad Airport, the highest Polish representatives were seen off by the general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the republic, Gustav Husak, and by members of the party Central Committee Presidium, Federal Premier Lubomir Strougal and CPCZ Central Committee Secretary Vasil Bilak. Also present were Jan Pirc, chief secretary of the CPSL East Slovak Regional Committee, and other representatives.

DZUR HOLDS TALKS WITH DPRK COUNTERPART

LD242251Y Prague CTK in English 2100 GMT 24 May 78 LD

[Text] Pyongyang, May 24 CETEKA--Czechoslovak Defence Minister Martin Dzur and Minister of the People's Armed Forces of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea O Chin-u exchanged information here today on the socialist construction in their countries.

Martin Dzur is currently visiting People's Korea at the head of a Czechoslovak military delegation.

The delegation has visited the Kim Il-song military academy in Mangyongdae.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON CUBAN COMMUNIST PEREZ' VISIT

Meets With Polednik

LD230922Y Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 23 May 78 LD

[Text] Jindrich Polednik, member of the CPCZ Central Committee, received a delegation of the Committee for the Defense of the Revolution of Cuba today. Also present at the reception was Lubomir Prochazka, departmental head of the CPCZ Central Committee.

The delegation is headed by Jorge Lezcano Perez, member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba, member of the National Council and the national coordinator of the Committee for the Defense of the Revolution.

In the course of a friendly conversation--which was also attended by Tomas Travnicek, deputy chairman of the Central Committee of the National Front of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic; and Pedro Luis Torres, Cuban ambassador to Czechoslovakia--questions of mutual cooperation were assessed.

Received by Vacik

FL241845Y Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1803 GMT 24 May 78 FL

[Text] Miloslav Vacik, deputy chairman of the Czechoslovak National Front Central Committee, has received in Prague Jorge Lezcano Perez, national coordinator of the Cuban Committee for the Defense of the Revolution. During their talk, Vacik stressed the fulfillment of the National Front electoral programs in accordance with resolutions of the 15th Czechoslovak Communist Party Congress.

Lezcano, who is also a member of the PCC Central Committee, met yesterday with Tomas Travnicek, deputy chairman of the Czechoslovak National Front Central Committee, and other officials. The Cuban delegation is visiting Prague in response to an invitation of the Czechoslovak National Front and will remain in Czechoslovakia until 29 May.

DELEGATION LEAVES FOR AFGHANISTAN, PAKISTAN

ID241426Y Prague CTK in English 1150 GMT 24 May 78 LD

[Text] Prague, May 24 CETEKA--A delegation of the Czechoslovak Chamber of Commerce headed by its vice-president Pomien Matuska and head of its section for ccoperation with developing countries Jiri Petrak left here today for visits to Afghanistan and Pakistan. The aim of the visits is to widen trade relations between Czechoslovakia and the two Asian countries.

LENART ATTENDS BRATISLAVA STUDENTS MEETING

LD241206Y Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 0400 GMT 24 May 78 LD

[Text] A solemn aktiv of communists, students of Bratislava colleges, was held yesterday in the Bratislava culture and recreation park. It was attended by Josef Lenart, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and first secretary of the CPSL Central Committee; Gejza Slapka, member of the CPSL Central Committee Presidium and chief secretary; and other representatives.

Comrade Slapka paid tribute at the aktiv to the results achieved at Bratislava colleges in the implementation of the program of the 15th CPCZ Congress. Comrade Jozef Lenart also spoke in the discussion, singling out the important role of high schools in educating young specialists to enable them to cope responsibly with challenging tasks. At the end of his speech, he stressed the tasks of high schools in educating socialist-minded and socialist-acting members of the young intelligentsia and equipping them well to carry out work in line with Marxist-Leninist theory.

The participants in the aktiv adopted a letter to the CPCZ Central Committee, the CPSL Central Committee and the Bratislava city committee of the party. The letter stresses that communists, students of Bratislava colleges, will continue to contribute to the successes in building our advanced socialist society by their exemplary and successful study, their political commitment and their active work in party organizations and the Socialist Union of Youth.

REPORTAGE ON SECRETARY HAVLIN'S ACTIVITIES

Addresses School Meeting

LD230850Y Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 1730 GMT 23 May 78 LD

[Excerpts] Celebrations of the 25th anniversary of its establishment ended today at the Higher Political School of the CPCZ Central Committee in Prague. The results of its activities so far have been the subject of a working conference deliberating under the slogan "there is no revolutionary movement without a revolutionary theory."

A solemn speech was delivered by Josef Havlin, secretary of the party Central Committee, who said in part:

[Havlin--begin recording] The 25 years of activity of the Higher Political School of the party Central Committee, the influence of which is directly linked with the historical struggles of our party and people for socialism in our homeland, is a stage that unequivocally proves the irreplaceable role of the school in educating the front-ranking political and economic cadres and in training them to fulfill all the tasks linked with implementing the aims of our party, our working class, and the international communist and workers movement.

We can look back with pride at those 25 years of honest work by the numerous collectives of scientific and pedogogical workers, and all the staff and assistants of the school. During the 25 years of its activity, the school has educated almost 4,000 people with higher education, over 300 research students, more than 1,000 postgraduates and 30,000 who attended short courses. Graduates from the school are working in all decisive sections of the party and state organism. With pleasure, we pay tribute to the important contribution of the school in developing ideological work, propaganda, and theoretical work. The school is on the basis of its results so far, a natural and recognized part of our sociological front. We can with pleasure and justified pride say that the Higher Political School is fulfilling tasks set for it by the Central Committee in preparing cadres and improving their Marxist-Leninist awareness and that it contributes to the development and creative implementation of Marxism-Leninism under the conditions of building an advanced socialist society. [end recording]

After the solemn speech, Vaclav Kves, rector of the Higher Political School, was presented by Comrade Havlin with the Order of Labor, which was awarded by the president of the republic at the recommendation of the CPCZ Central Committee to the school on its 25th anniversary.

Attends Envoy's Party

LD250003Y Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1430 GMT 24 May 78 LD

[Excerpts] Khristo Shanov, Bulgarian ambassador to Czechoslovakia, gave a cocktail party in Prague today on the day of Bulgarian culture and education, Slav literature and Bulgarian press.

Present at the event were Josef H vlin, secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee; Miroslav Mueller, chief of a party Central Committee department; Milan Klusak, Czech minister of culture; other representatives of our political, public and cultural life.

TERRORIST KILLED IN ATTEMPT TO HI ACK BUS TO FRG

LD2418427 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 24 May 78 LD

[Text] On the evening of 23 May 1978 in the area of Jesenice, Cheb District, three armed terrorists attacked a bus of the Modletice unified agricultural cooperative that was on a school outing with students from the Ricany secondary school. The attack was carried out with the aim of forcibly penetrating into the FRG in the area of the Pomezi border crossing.

In order to cross the border, the terrorists used 39 students as hostages, endangering their lives. During this action they used weapons against members of the Border Guard and the National Security Corps who were intervening. During the shooting they slightly injured a student, (Alena Klabalova).

The terrorists responded to repeated appeals to give up further illegal activity with more shooting. Then, with the use of weapons, their resistance was overcome.

Milan Bares, last living at Straskov Vodochody, Litomerice District, was killed during the intervention, and the other two--Robert Bares, living at Straskov-Vodochody, Litomerice District, and Vaclav Bares, a resident of Telce, Louny District--were wounded and arrested.

Severe injuries were also inflicted on Jan Novak, the bus driver, from Vojetice.

Thanks to the successful intervention by members of the Border Guard and the National Security Corps, it proved possible to fully insure the safety of all the secondary school students.

On 22 May 1978 Milan Bares was to have started an 18-month prison sentence for criminal activity. Robert Bares, as a criminal element, had been sentenced in court several times. All made previous preparations for the act and had stolen the weapons. Intensive investigations continue.

SESSION OF CSSR JOURNALISTS UNION REPORTED

AU2310200Y Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 19 May 78 p 2 AU

[CTK report: "On Further Tasks of Czechoslovak Journalists"]

[Text] Roztez, CTK--The third session of the Czechoslovak Journalists Union's Central Committee that took place on Thursday at the Roztez Castle near Kutna Hora discussed methods for continuing to increase the effectiveness of the media in the effort to realize the tasks set by the 15th CPCZ Congress in the fundamental spheres of socialist construction.

The session assessed the current standard of economic propaganda in the mass information media and discussed the wealth of topics which the 11th session of the CPCZ Central Committee has contributed to our society and to our journalism.

As the report submitted by Zdenek Horeni, chairman of the Central Committee of the Czechoslovak Journalists Union, the discussion and the adopted resolution have demonstrated, that session of the Central Committee is unanimously affirmed by the journalists union. They then said that the deliberate and organized improvement of the journalists' political and professional qualifications, as well as the development of all their creative abilities, is a basic prerequisite for further improving the quality of their work.

BEGINNING OF 15TH ROUND OF MBFR TALKS DISCUSSED

AU2414417Y Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 18 May 78 p 7 AU

[Article by Jozef Krivosik: "At the Start of the 15th Round; Open Problems of the Vienna Deliberations"]

[Excerpts] The Vienna deliberations on reducing armed forces and equipment in central Europe resume today after a recess of 4 weeks. The past 14 rounds in which the participating states discussed in detail very delicate questions of the security of each have not yet resulted in the necessary agreement being worked out. The high concentration of armed forces and equipment in central Europe continues, a concentration which is the potential source of a possible conflict.

The socialist countries proceed from the fact that an approximate balance of powers between the two military-political blocs has been formed in the central European area and has been maintained there for a long time. This objective conclusion was fully confirmed by the submitted figures on the numerical strength of the armed forces of both sides. Such a situation makes it possible to apply a reduction method that will not disturb the balance and, on the contrary, will preserve it at substantially lower levels.

The capitalist states' view of the current security situation in Central Europe is diametrically opposed. It consists of the assertion that in central Europe the armed forces of the Warsaw Pact states have a considerable numerical superiority both in manpower and in the number of tanks.

The aim of the Western scheme is for the Vienna talks to produce a result that would replace the "disproportion" which, though not substantiated, they have construed, by asymetrical reductions. They ask that the socialist states' reduction should be three times greater than theirs. From this fact alone it follows that during the entire period, the Western states have not aimed at achieving parity but, on the contrary, at changing the current balance of powers to their benefit.

THE FORMS OF REACHING THE GOAL WERE CLEARLY EXPRESSED IN THE PROPOSALS OF THE WARSAW PACT MEMBER-STATES. THE LAST PROPOSAL OF FEBRUARY 1978 IN MANY RESPECTS HALFWAY MEETS THE BASIC WESTERN DEMANDS AND CREATES A FAVORABLE BASE FOR ADOPTING A MUTUALLY ACCEPTABLE AGREEMENT.

In a situation in which it was impossible--because of the resistance of the Western states--to work out an agreement in a short time, the socialist states came up with the idea to gradually advance toward concurrence by means of partial measures. Their proposal to agree not to increase the numerical strength of the armed forces of the states directly participating in the talks during the time of the negotiations was to contribute to consolidating mutual trust, to the effort to halt the feverish arms race and to creating a more favorable atmosphere for the talks themselves. The topical nature of such a commitment was made even clearer after the two sides had exchanged the necessary data to determine what level of numerical troop strength cannot be exceeded.

THE SOCIALIST STATES--IN CONTRAST TO THE NATO STATES--HAVE NOT INCREASED THE NUMBER OF THEIR ARMED FORCES IN CENTRAL EUROPE FOR A LONG TIME, AND DO NOT INTEND TO FURTHER INCREASE IT. THE OTHER SIDE SHOULD FOLLOW THIS EXAMPLE AND GIVE UP THE PLAN OF STRENGTHENING THE PRESENT GROUPING OF THE NATO PACT WITH NEW TROOPS, AND THEIR ATTEMPTS TO START PRODUCTION AND DEPLOY NEW MEANS OF MASS DESTRUCTION IN THIS AREA. THE ADOPTION OF A SIMILAR STEP WOULD SIMULTANEOUSLY BE AN EXPRESSION OF THE POLITICAL RESOLVE AND GOODWILL OF ALL PARTICIPANTS TO REFRAIN FROM POTENTIAL SUSPICIONS AND TO GRADUALLY PROCEED TO MORE EXTENSIVE MEASURES OF PROPER TROOP REDUCTIONS.

Our countries have shown sufficient flexibility and have met Western wishes halfway. Therefore, they justifiably expect the Western states in this round and in the following rounds to take into consideration the political and military realities in Europe and to take the course opening the path to a just agreement. The forthcoming round of the Vienna talks will not be easy. It will probably further assess the correctness of the submitted figures on the number of troops, while the Western states' previous trend of denying the correctness of the official data on the socialist countries' troops and of insisting on the so-called "disproportions" will probably continue.

AS FAR AS THE SOCIALIST STATES ARE CONCERNED, THEY WILL DO EVERYTHING POSSIBLE TO HAVE THE TALKS LEAD TO A CONSTRUCTIVE AND THOROUGH DISCUSSION OF ALL PROBLEMS. JUST AS BEFORE, THEY WILL IN A SERIOUS AND MATTER-OF-FACT MANNER ADDRESS ALL POINTS IN THE AGENDA AND SEEK FORMS OF PROCEEDING--IN AS SHORT TIME AS POSSIBLE--TO THE REALIZATION OF THE TASKS THE VIENNA TALKS ARE INTENDED TO FULFILL.

IMPORTANCE OF UN DISARMAMENT SESSION CITED

LD250658Y Prague in English to Africa and Asia 1730 GMT 24 May 78 LD

[Unattributed commentary]

[Excerpts] As you know from the news, the United Nations General Assembly is meeting in New York in a special session, the first one ever at which the supreme organ of the world organization is exclusively discussing matters of disarmament. This vital problem has two major aspects: first is its impact on the continued process of easing tension and of preserving peace; no less important is the other aspect, the impact of disarmament on the world's social and economic development.

The arms race impoverishes mankind in general and it is utterly false to claim, as Western propaganda and economists do, that the arms drive helps reduce unemployment in the advanced capitalist countries. Facts show that arms production, which requires mainly financial investment but is not labor intensive, actually increases the army of unemployed. A billion dollars invested into non-military production provides roughly double the number of job opportunities of a billion dollars invested in military production. Thus the close to 17 million jobless in the advanced capitalist countries include millions of workers who are out of work precisely because of the arms race.

The same is true of inflation, whose rising spiral is also largely due to the arms drive. There the arms race benefits only a very small group of individuals dominating the military-industrial complex. However, the arms race does not only affect people in the capitalist states. The defence expenditures thus forced upon the socialist countries also down their socio-economic development. Quite naturally it has an especially negative effect on the developing countries in their efforts to remove the remnants of their colonial exploitation. Thus the approach of the socialist countries to disarmament is a demonstration of the peaceful and humane character of their policies.

BRATISLAVA PRAVDA CONDEMNS ISRAELI 'RACISM'

AU231022Y Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 19 May 78 p 6 AU

[M. Rusko article "The Inevitability of International Solidarity; The World Conference Against Racism and Racial Discrimination Began"]

[Excerpt] Israel is a "superpower" as far as the implementation of racism in domestic and foreign policy is concerned. The classification of its population is based on a racial principle, even among the Jews themselves. Zionism, which is a specific and probably the most brutal form of racism, grants the most rights to the Jews born in the Israeli state. In terms of the social scale, the Israeli blacks are on the lowest end. However, there are differences even among the privileged white class. On the top of the pyramid of immigrants are the Israelis of American descent; next are those who came from West European countries. On the lowest rung of the ladder are immigrants who succumbed to the Israeli propaganda and immigrated to Israel from some of the socialist countries. Sooner or later many of them return; after learning the bitter lesson of the essence and the practice of Zionism they understand that Israel is not their true fatherland.

THE ZIONIST FORM OF RACISM EXPRESSES ITSELF MOST DISTINCTLY IN THE GENOCIDE WHICH IT INFLICTS ON THE ARAB PEOPLE OF PALESTINE. NOBODY CAN STATE EXACTLY HOW MANY TENS OF THOUSANDS OF PALESTINIAN MEN, WOMEN AND CHILDREN HAVE DIED AT THE HANDS OF THE ISRAELI AGGRESSORS ON A TERRITORY THAT ISRAELI ILLEGALLY OCCUPIES AND THAT REALLY BELONGS TO THE PALESTINIANS. NOBODY CAN ESTIMATE HOW MANY HAVE DIED IN JAILS.

BRIEFS

FOUR HIJACKERS SENTENCED--The trail of Evzen D., a recidivist; Jiri C., Alena E. and Karel K., who had been planning to hijack a Czechoslovak plane flying the Karlovy Vary-Prague route last November and whose plan was frustrated by the timely intervention of security bodies, has ended. The Prague City Court sentenced all the accused for committing the felony of endangering the security of a passenger aircraft and for attempting to leave the republic. Evzen D. was sentenced to 14 years in the third correctional group (he was also tried for fraud and as a particularly dangerous recidivist); Jiri C. was sentenced to 8 years in the second correctional group; and Alena E. and Karel K. were sentenced to 5 years and 4 years respectively, both in the second correctional group. The sentences have not yet been carried out. [Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 20 May 78 p 2 AU]

COLOTKA SEES LIBYAN ENVOY--Ramadan Mustafa Salah, the new Libyan ambassador to the CSSR, was received on Monday in Bratislava by Peter Colotka, CPCZ Central Committee Presidium member and Slovak premier, on the occasion of the ambassador's assumption of his functions. [Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 23 May 78 p 2 AU]

DELEGATION BACK FROM MOSCOW--A delegation of the CPCZ Central Control and Auditing Commission, led by its chairman Miroslav Capka--which visited the USSR on 16-22 May--returned from Moscow to Prague on 22 May. [Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 23 May 78 p 1 AU]

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON GREEK PARTY CONGRESS

SED Greetings Message

AU191434Y East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 16 May 78 p 1 AU

[Unattributed report from Athens: "Greetings to the 10th Congress of the Communist Party of Greece: Deliberations in Athens opened; Kharilaos Florakis Delivered the Central Committee report; Paul Verner Heads the SED Delegation"]

[Text] On Monday the 10th Congress of the Communist Party of Greece [KKE] began its deliberations in Athens. Kharilaos Florakis, first secretary of the KKE Central Committee, delivered the Central Committee report. An SED delegation led by Paul Verner, Politburo member and secretary of the Central Committee, is participating in the party congress. The SED Central Committee greetings message reads as follows:

To the 10th Congress of the KKE, Athens;

Dear Comrades,

The SED Central Committee extends heartfelt and fraternal militant greetings to the delegates of your party's 10th congress and to all Greek communists. In proletarian affinity our party greets the KKE, the acknowledged vanguard of the workers class, which has always stood at the head of the Greek peoples' self-sacrificing struggle of many decades against fascism and reaction, for national independence, democracy and social progress.

Loyal to the principles of proletarian internationalism, the SED expresses its inviolable solidarity with the struggle of the Greek communists and of all the country's progressive forces for the defense and development of democratic rights and liberties, for a happy future of the people.

The SED and the KKE are linked by longstanding, close fraternal relations which are constantly deepening in the joint anti-imperialist struggle. Our two parties are working actively to implement the action targets agreed upon at the Berlin conference of European communist and workers parties. Together with all peace-loving forces we are intensifying the struggle for security and detente, against the arms race and for effective disarmament measures.

Our parties are undertaking every possible effort to consolidate the unity of the communist world movement on the basis of the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism.

The SED wishes a successful course to the 10th KKE Congress. We are firmly convinced that its decisions will lead to a further enhancement of your party's influence and to the strengthening of its ranks, as well as to progress in creating the action unity of the workers class and a broad alliance of all anti-imperialist and antimonopolist forces of Greece.

With communist greetings,

SED Central Committee

E. Honecker, General Secretary

Berlin 15 May 1978

## Verner Address

AU2118577Y East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 17 May 78 p 6 AU

[Greetings address delivered by Politburo member Paul Verner, SED Central Committee secretary, at the 10th Congress of the Greek Communist Party [KKE] in Athens on 16 May]

[Text] On behalf of the SED Central Committee, its general secretary Comrade Erich Honecker, and the over 2 million GDR communists, our delegation conveys fraternal militant greetings to the delegates of your 10th party congress, and through you to all Greek communists.

With great sympathy, and linked with you by proletarian solidarity, the communists and the entire working people of the GDR have been following the heroic struggle waged by your party over decades for the interests of the Greek workers class, the peasants and the other working strata, against fascist bondage and imperialist oppression. Thousands of Greek communists and patriots gave their lives in the struggle for peace, national independence and true democracy of the people.

The GDR people highly honor the memory of the freedom fighters of all countries. For Nikos Belojannis, the Greek antifascist and stanch communist who was murdered on 30 March 1952, a monument has been built in Berlin. The great communist poet Jannis Ristsos said about him and his struggle: "Belojannis has taught us once more how one must live and die." Neither the sacrifices, persecution and bloody terror, nor the inhuman detention in prisons and concentration camps were able to break the courage and fighting spirit of the best sons and daughters of the Greek people. After many years in the underground, your party is successfully carrying on the glorious traditions of its 60-year struggle. The fact that your 10th party congress can for the first time be held in legality impressively proves the growing influence of your party. It reflects as well the important changes in the balance of forces in Europe.

### Cooperation of SED and KKE

Guided by Marxism-Leninism, your party is showing the Greek working people the tasks and the road to a happy future. Your Central Committee report, delivered to the party congress by First Secretary Comrade Kharilaos Florakis, a loyal son of the Greek people and ardent proletarian internationalist, is an eloquent expression of this.

It is and remains your party's historical merit that--out of responsibility for the workers class, the Greek working people and the international communist movement--it has closed its ranks under the most difficult conditions in the struggle against revisionism and opportunism, on the basis of the scientific world outlook of the workers class and of proletarian internationalism. From the rostrum of this party congress we assure you that, as in the past, we will stand firmly at your side and in the future, we will deepen the cooperation between our parties in fraternal affinity.

For nearly 3 decades the GDR has existed in the heart of Europe as the first sovereign socialist German state. At the side of the Soviet Union and the other states of the socialist community, we have covered a long and steep road in a historically short time. Our workers class, the cooperative peasants, and the members of the intelligentsia are successfully implementing the decisions of the Ninth SED Congress and the program of growth, prosperity and stability. Socialism proves to be the social system that guarantees true freedom, democracy and human rights, social security and safety for the working people. [paragraph continues]

The meaning of socialism--to do everything for the benefit of the people--has become a living reality. "Our GDR," Comrade Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary, recently declared, "has become a strong socialist state because in it the fruit benefits the working people, who create all values."

The Right To Work Implemented in the GDR

In the GDR the workers class, led by its Marxist-Leninist party and allied with the other working strata, is proving day after day that, despite all attacks and harassing maneuvers of its opponents, it has the strength and the ability to shape the people's fate for the benefit of the people. We also regard this as our internationalist contribution to the worldwide struggle against imperialism, for peace and security, for the victory of social progress, for socialism and communism.

The results of our people's diligent work in shaping the developed socialist society in the GDR are reflected in the constant improvement of the material and cultural living standard of our country's citizens. For a long time, such terms as unemployment and lack of educational opportunities, galloping price increases and inflation have been alien to the people of our country. The first human right--the right to work--is not only anchored in our constitution but also has been fully implemented in practice. Low and stable prices for essential consumer goods, rents, fares and utility rates; as well as the steady increase of wages, salaries and pensions in keeping with the possibilities inherent in the national economy, insure that social security and safety determine the working people's daily life.

The conspicuous successes attained in shaping the developed socialist society in our country, as well as in the fraternal countries, are an unmistakable proof of the historical superiority of the real existing socialism. Everyday shows anew that imperialism is misanthropic and is not capable of providing an answer to the burning vital questions of the people. Only socialism guarantees genuine freedom, democracy, human rights and codetermination.

Unity Party--People, Basis of our Successes

The foundations of all our successes were and are the creative application of the Marxist-Leninist revolution theory by the party, the firm unity between our workers class party and the entire GDR people, and the broadly developed and constantly improved socialist democracy.

In their policy, the communists have always proceeded from the premise that socialism and peace are an inseparable unity. Hence we use all our energy, together with the Soviet Union and the other states of the socialist community, to safeguard the process of political detente and to expand it to the military sphere. Guided by this aim, we fullheartedly support the proposals of the Soviet Union, submitted by CPSU Central Committee General Secretary Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, for effective measures of arms limitation and disarmament, the discontinuation of the production of nuclear arms, the banning of all nuclear arms tests, and the banning of the development and production of new weapons of mass destruction. Together with all the forces of peace, we firmly oppose the plans of the United States to produce the neutron bomb and to deploy it in West Europe. The peoples must raise their collective voice to stop the arms race, accelerated by imperialism, and to banish the danger of the outbreak of a new world war.

Peace must be preserved, and it will be preserved if all people of goodwill daily struggle for peace.

The foreign policy of the Socialist GDR always has been, is and will continue to be a policy of peace. We are doing everything in our power to anchor the principles of peaceful coexistence even more firmly in international relations.

As far as the political, economic and cultural relations between the GDR and Greece are concerned, we are ready to expand and deepen them, for which purpose there are many--so far untapped--opportunities. The development of our relations would be beneficial for both our countries.

Socialism Cannot Be Stopped

Our two parties unanimously hold the view that communists bear a growing responsibility in the struggle for peace, democracy and socialism. We jointly support actively the implementation of the action goals agreed on at the Berlin conference of the European communist and workers parties. Imperialism is increasing its endeavors to halt the historical advance of progress and socialism by ideological diversions and intensified incitement against the GDR and the other socialist countries. But it will no more succeed today than it did in the past. It is rightly said: the dogs bark, while the caravan moves on. We intensify the offensive struggle against the ideology of imperialism and its apologists. History has proved that the mainspring of the strength and success of each individual party, and of our movement in its history, lies in the unshakable loyalty to Marxism-Leninism and its creative application.

We fullheartedly wish your party congress success. We are firmly convinced that its decisions and their realization will give powerful stimuli to your struggle for national independence, for the rights and freedoms of the working people, for an anti-imperialist antimonopolist democracy of the people. We wish you new successes in strengthening your party's ranks and in your struggle for a broad alliance for all progressive forces of the Greek people.

Long live the KKE!

Long live the firm militant community between the SED and the KKE!

Long live Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism!

SINDERMANN ADDRESSES GDR-SOVIET SOCIETY CONGRESS

AU241420Y East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 22 May 78 p 3 AU

[Greeting address of SED Politburo member Horst Sindermann at the German-Soviet Friendship Society's 11th Congress in Berlin on 20 May]

[Excerpts] Dear delegates to the 11th Congress of the Society for German-Soviet Friendship [DSF]; esteemed guests; dear comrades and friends;

Permit me to convey to the 11th DSF Congress the most cordial greetings of the SED Central Committee and its general secretary, State Council Chairman Erich Honecker. The SED Central Committee delegation wishes your congress successful work.

Our friendly alliance with the Soviet Union is an alliance with the standard-bearer of historical progress. For our relationship with the USSR bears out what our general secretary, Comrade Erich Honecker, said at the Ninth SED Congress:

"The firm unity with the party and the country of Lenin is a principled question of class position, the decisive criterion for every revolutionary and internationalist. This has been so since the Great October, this is true in our days and will be all the more so in the future." With this statement by Comrade Erich Honecker the GDR's historic position has been determined forever.

If one speaks of the friendship with the Soviet Union, one has to speak with gratitude and respect of the Soviet people who, in the great fatherland war against German Hitlerite fascism, accomplished unparalleled heroic feats to defend their socialist fatherland, at the same time winning for other peoples freedom from fascist and imperialist oppression.

How could we ever forget what the Soviet people, under the leadership of the Leninist party, what the Soviet soldiers did for our people by smashing the Hitlerite armies. Johannes R. Becher has put this into these plain, touching words: "Thank you, you Soviet soldiers, soldiers of the revolution."

Everyone in our country knows that the Soviet Union, with its consistent policy for safeguarding peace and the achievements of socialism, helps guarantee peace and security for our country as well. Our alliance with the Soviet Union is therefore an alliance with peace.

Cooperation with the USSR has now spread to the cosmos--this is reflected by the Intercosmos program, and probably the delegates to the next DSF congress will also include a cosmonaut of the GDR.

The practice of communist construction in the Soviet Union is the most convincing proof of the general validity and burning topicality of Leninism. The fundamental human rights which no bourgeois society can grant, are not only stipulated in the new Soviet Constitution but are also being implemented in everyday life. No bourgeois society can even dream of doubling the country's national economic potential within one decade as has been done by the Soviet Union in the 1960's and 1970's, and as will be done by it again before 1990.

The trip to Siberia and the Far East by the CPSU Central Committee general secretary and chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet, as well as his speech at the Komsomol congress have again made clear how consistently the Soviet people, the CPSU leadership and Leonid Ilich Brezhnev personally, are implementing the most important aim of the CPSU: to do everything for the well-being of the people, for the constant raising of their material and cultural living standard, for the safeguarding of their peaceful constructive work.

Dear delegates, dear comrades and friends; the policy of peaceful coexistence between states of both social systems, which is consistently and successfully advocated by socialism, benefits all peoples. This is no longer a theoretical assertion today but a practical experience. The expectations of the peoples, the interests of socialism, in fact of all progressive forces, are most closely linked with the deepening and consolidation of detente.

No realistically minded politician can close his eyes to the fact that there is no reasonable alternative to the continuation of the policy of detente. Though not progressing in a straight line, the cooperation of socialist and capitalist states is continuing on the basis of the concluded treaties and the Helsinki final act, despite massive attacks by the opponents of detente, and it is producing new results.

However, it is obvious that the arms race caused by monopolist capital is in deepest contradiction to the process of detente in the political sphere.

These constant practical preparations of war are linked with the interests and activities of those imperialist forces who have placed their stakes on the fanning of tensions, a return to the policy of strength, the balancing on the brink of war. They are linked with the speculations about altering the balance of forces once more in favor of imperialism, about using political blackmail against the socialist states, and slowing down their economic, social and cultural development.

Intensified armament and constant attempts by imperialist circles to interfere in the internal affairs of other states, combined with slander and defamation of the socialist countries--these are two aspects of a trend in current international development that are directed against the vital interests of the peoples, and against peace.

Never before has it been as clear as it is now that anti-Sovietism is the basic folly of our century. Everyone can see: anti-Sovietism--that is far from being a mere defamation of the Soviet Union. Anti-Sovietism is directed against peace, against peaceful coexistence, against detente and the security of the peoples.

Anti-Sovietism serves all those forces that believe they are able to attain their objectives only in a climate of tension and an exacerbated confrontation of states.

The decision of the Soviet Government not to begin production of the neutron bomb, unless the United States does so is also evidence of its high sense of responsibility toward mankind. What matters now for all forces interested in detente and disarmament is to thwart the intention to use the neutron bomb as a means both of political blackmail and of touching off a new round of the arms race.

What is needed are resolute, broad actions to enforce the ban on this means of mass destruction, the ban which has been proposed by the Soviet Union.

How far removed from the hopes and longing of the peoples for lasting peace are those cynics who openly talk about the production and deployment of these weapons designed especially to destroy human life. How far away are these forces from defending human rights when they deny man the right to live. How enormously much can they learn about human rights from the Soviet Union.

In firm alliance with the Soviet Union, and in the framework of the concerted policy of the states of the socialist community, the GDR continues to actively pursue the policy of deepening detente in relations with the capitalist states. Hence, we welcome the positive results of the visit of Comrade Brezhnev to the FRG.

In accordance with the decisions of our ninth party congress, we will continue to work to further expand the relations between states with different social systems, in the interests of peace and of the peoples.

This also applies to the relations between the GDR and the FRG, which must be further normalized on the basis of respect for sovereignty, territorial integrity and noninterference in internal affairs.

An important aspect of our foreign policy is reflected in the task of practicing anti-imperialist solidarity with the peoples which, especially in Africa and in the Arab region, are struggling against aggressive actions staged by imperialist forces, are striving to strengthen their independence, and which have adopted the road of progressive development.

Every day provides new proof that in the worldwide struggle of the peoples against reaction and arms mania, the weight of the ideological struggle is constantly growing. [paragraph continues]

As the example of real socialism and the impact of its peace policy are growing, so are new millions being included in the world-changing revolutionary process.

Let me assure you on behalf of the SED Central Committee that, as in the past, our party will continue to do all it can to further strengthen and consolidate the fraternal alliance with the CPSU, the most experienced detachment of the international communist movement. Thus we will make the secure foundation, on which the unbreakable friendship of the peoples of the GDR and the Soviet Union rests, still broader and firmer.

I wish you, dear delegates, all friends of the Soviet Union in our country, new successes in our beautiful joint work for strengthening the German-Soviet friendship.

Jointly with the party and the country of Lenin, we will go forward in building the developed socialist society on German soil, forward to the 30th anniversary of the founding of the German Democratic Republic!

LANGE ADDRESSES SWISS LABOR PARTY CONGRESS

AU191419Y East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 16 May 78 p 6 AU

[Report on SED Politburo candidate member Inge Lange address at Swiss Labor Party Congress on 13 May in Geneva]

[Text] On behalf of the Central Committee and all members of the SED, Inge Lange, Politburo candidate member and secretary of the Central Committee, conveyed to the 11th Congress of the Swiss Labor Party fraternal militant greetings from the GDR communists who are pursuing "with great attention and with solidaristic affinity the complicated struggle to preserve the social and national interests of the workers class, of all working people and all democrats of Switzerland." She expressed the conviction that "new stimuli in the struggle for the defense of democracy, for the interests of the working people and primarily for the safeguarding of jobs" will emanate from the 11th party congress.

"Our parties are linked by longstanding fraternal traditions in the common struggle against war and imperialism, for peace and social progress. For us, it will not be forgotten what your party and many of your comrades have done for German communists and antifascists in the years of Hitler fascism.

"Today, in the struggle for the safeguarding of peace and the continuation of detente, in the struggle for everything that we communists have made our goal for the happiness of mankind, solidarity and mutual support of our parties are equally important", the head of the Central Committee delegation declared. She assured that the SED would continue to do everything "to further consolidate the close, fraternal cooperation between the Swiss Labor Party and the SED."

"You know that we in the GDR are continuing to shape the developed socialist society in line with the decisions of the Ninth SED Congress.

"Certainly many delegates of your party congress, many members of your party in the past few years had an opportunity to visit our republic and talk with its citizens. He who looks around in our country will see how our housing construction program is altering the face of the cities and villages, how our socialist school insures a higher education for all children of the people.

"All this has only become possible because our GDR has anchored itself firmly and irrevocably in the community of socialist states. The close and indestructible alliance with the Soviet Union, with the party of Lenin is and remains for us the firm foundation for the further successful prospering of our socialist state.

"In line with the responsibility of communists toward their own and other peoples, we firmly support, on the basis of the action aims set by the Berlin conference of the communist and workers parties, the strengthening and consolidation of the unity of the communist movement, of the ideas of Marxism-Leninism and of proletarian internationalism.

"The SED shares with the Swiss Labor Party the view that the preservation of peace is the most important prerequisite for the development of all peoples. Hence we are for deepening the process of detente, for arms limitation and for disarmament. We firmly oppose the misanthropic plans of the United States to produce the neutron bomb and to deploy it in West Europe."

In conclusion, Inge Lange wished the Swiss Labor Party "new successes in strengthening its ranks, in implementing the policy of rallying the people in the struggle for the social and national interests of the workers class and all working people of Switzerland." Inge Lange handed over to the Swiss Labor Party the greetings address, signed by Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary. Greeted by strong applause, she presented a 39-volume edition of the works of Karl Marx and Friedrich Engels.

FOREIGN TRADE SECRETARY CONCLUDES BELGIAN VISIT

LD240712Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1617 GMT 23 May 78 LD

[Text] Berlin--Dr Gerhard Beil, state secretary in the GDR Foreign Trade Ministry, concluded a visit to Belgium on Tuesday. During his 2-day official visit, which was in response to an invitation from the Belgian Government, he held talks with Foreign Trade Minister Hektor de Bruyne and was received by Prime Minister Leo Tindemans.

Premier Tindemans expressed Belgium's interest in deepening the overall relations and, in particular, foreign trade relations with the GDR. During a discussion with Foreign Trade Minister de Bruyne, agreement was reached on both sides concentrating on selected export and import projects during the next few months. The Belgian side submitted interesting proposals and offers for expanding economic relations between Belgium and the GDR.

State Secretary Beil also held talks with leading representatives of the Belgian economy.

During these talks, the Belgian side expressed its readiness to deepen foreign trade relations with the GDR through exporting plants and equipment to the GDR on an off-set basis and by developing cooperation in third markets.

BRIEFS

VACCINES TO ZANZIBAR--Dar es Salam--The entire population on the island of Pemba, which belongs to Zanzibar, is being immunized against cholera with vaccines donated by the GDR Solidarity Committee. The consignment of 200 kilograms is enough to protect over half of the island's population against cholera. Thanks to strict quarantine regulations, necessary in the fight against cholera, the epidemic has been contained in Zanzibar. [Text] [East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1140 GMT 17 May 78 LD]

EDITORIAL MARKS CONVENING OF UN DISARMAMENT SESSION

AU241710 Budapest MAGYAR NEMZET in Hungarian 23 May 78 p 1 AU

[Editorial: "For Disarmament"]

[Text] The UN General Assembly's special session on disarmament will open today. This will be the beginning of significant deliberations. Prominent delegates and experts of almost 150 member countries will meet in New York to seek answers to questions deciding the fate of mankind. They will discuss how the arms race can be stopped, how this dangerous process can be reversed and how the vast amount of work and intellectual and financial resources can be rechanneled for the purposes of peaceful creation.

The topic is disarmament. However, this issue has as many ramifications and features as there are arms systems and geographical and political regions. Also today, negotiations are underway at a dozen forums on the individual aspects of the matter, aspects that are important separately as well. The purpose of the UN session will be to create an overall pattern on what is to be solved and--we hope--on solutions.

In regard to themes to be discussed, in the first instance, the Soviet Union and its allies will bring specific concepts with them. They feel that, above all, the spectre of an atomic war, the terrifying cloud of nuclear weapons, has to be removed. Therefore, they very emphatically recommend halting competition in this area, a strict delineation of borders, and limiting the number of nuclear weapons so that the complete abolition of mass destruction weapons might be realized. The atomic weapons problem shows how a series of interim agreements could lead to an overall solution; a few agreements have already been concluded by the great powers in this sphere, and perhaps a new SALT document will also be signed--but one should not stop at this point.

In recent years, science and technology have created, apart from the nuclear arsenal, mass murder instruments which also must remain at the center of disarmament attention. There are plans for unbelievable mass destruction systems in the files of research institutes, whose production must be definitely prohibited. However, one does not have to resort to the imagination of the laboratory to find weapons that should be eliminated. There are also vast conventional forces concentrated in various parts of the world, primarily in Europe, and every effort must be made to limit and reduce them. Even indirect measures would be very useful. The socialist countries would willingly reduce their military budget, if their partners also would be prepared to do so. There is also a need for regional agreements, that is, agreements pertaining to individual geographical areas. Evidently, the arms complex must be "encircled" and must be "attacked" from many directions. Finally it would be possible to gradually build and strengthen mutual trust through a series of interim measures.

It is not only the socialist countries that will be submitting plans at the New York deliberations. We also expect circles uninterested in military detente to be given scope among the speeches. Moreover, there are governments and political forces with views differing from those of the socialist countries on the ways and means of approaching disarmament and limiting arms, and, of course, they also deserve great attention. If anywhere, seeking compromises is of special significance in regard to the extremely sensitive issues connected with military equilibrium, which directly affects and determines the security of states. Progress can only be achieved by way of mutual concessions.

Practically the whole world will be present in New York; nevertheless, specific results cannot be expected due to the nature of the UN. The world organization's General Assembly adopts only proposals. The Soviet Union proposed a while ago that a world disarmament conference should be convened, at which governments would not only be represented but at which there would be a better possibility for making decisions as well. Still, the UN session could be a significant step toward a world conference; in all probability, progressing from general recommendations to practical decisions may be possible through its contribution.

The delegates of some 150 countries will be expressing their views in New York. This will have an extremely great moral impact and force and may lend considerable support to what is to follow. Obviously, debates will result from the exchange of viewpoints since there will be extremely complex issues on the agenda. However, numerous factors speak for it and support the hope that the session will ultimately assume a positive emphasis. Mankind wants to shed the burdens of armament and, therefore, greatly sympathizes with the activities of those who wish to proceed in this direction and avoids those who hinder this work. The UN General Assembly will work in the critical eye of people everywhere. This will insure that the world will obtain a clear picture of the countries' proposals, intentions and prospects.

The adherents of detente will undoubtedly use this high forum to emphasize the peoples' demands and bridge the by-no-means easy gap between general desires and actual measures. This transcendence calls for great efforts, overcoming many difficulties. The struggle for disarmament is waged in the most diverse "fronts," ranging from the acts of peace movements and social organizations to negotiations between two governments' experts and summit meetings behind closed doors. And this world forum, the UN General Assembly's special session, furnishes a new terrain for coming to terms and insuring peace.

OVARI SPEECH AT GREEK CP CONGRESS REPORTED

AU211654Y Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 18 May 78 p 3 AU

[Report on speech by MSZMP Politburo Member and Central Committee Secretary Miklos Ovari at the 17 May session of the Tenth Congress of the Greek Communist Party [KKE]: "Speech by Miklos Ovari at the Congress of the Greek Communist Party"]

[Text] "It gives me pleasure to be able to convey to you and, through you, to all members of the KKE the heartfelt comradely internationalist greetings of the Hungarian communists on behalf of the MSZMP Central Committee and our party's First Secretary Comrade Janos Kadar on the occasion of your congress," Miklos Ovari began his speech, continuing:

"Our delegation regards it a privilege to be able to participate in the first congress held legally by the Greek sister party in more than 3 decades. We respect and have a great regard for the Greek communists, who waged their struggle in their own country or in involuntary exile for the liberty and the restoration of the democratic rights of the Greek people in the years of the severe tribulations of fascism. Your self-sacrificing struggle, waged shoulder to shoulder with the country's progressive forces, has led to a historic achievement, the collapse of the fascist junta.

"The Hungarian communists have always been in solidarity with their Greek brothers' anti-fascist struggle and sincerely rejoiced over the successes scored by the KKE since it regained its legality in rallying the democratic patriotic forces and, simultaneously, in enhancing the party's prestige and influence among the working class, the working peasantry, and the progressive intelligentsia.

"The congress' documents, Comrade Florakis' report and the debate also enable us to acquaint ourselves directly with our Greek sister party's valuable experiences and with its struggle, which enlightens us as well, and with the Marxist-Leninist program through which you intend to guarantee the interests and democratic rights of the working masses and the Greek people and the country's prosperity, national independence and peaceful future.

"The concepts of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism and the common objectives of socialism link our parties together. What is of the greatest importance for you and us as well is that our peoples should be able to live in freedom, in a manner befitting human beings, in peace and in prosperity. This endeavor is reflected in the struggle pursued by you for resolving the problems of the Greek working people, for progress and for socialism, and by us for building an advanced socialist society," stressed Miklos Ovari.

He spoke of the work of our people and party to implement the resolutions of the 11th MSZMP Congress, to build an advanced socialist society and to further develop socialist democracy. He then continued:

"The results of our joint struggle do not depend on our domestic activity alone, but on the development of the international balance of power as well. It is in the fundamental interests of the forces of progress, socialism and peace that the process of detente continues to strengthen and peaceful coexistence advances. And it is indispensable for this that we resolutely act against endeavors contrary to the spirit of the European Security and Cooperation Conference. We disavow the machinations that endanger the achievements of the policy of detente to date, and support, by all possible means, initiatives that serve to curb the arms race, improve the international atmosphere in general and the cause of peace, security and disarmament.

"We regard the struggle we are waging to consolidate detente and advance peaceful coexistence as an integral part of the international class struggle. Our parties, along with the rest of the fraternal parties, are a part of the international communist movement, which, in an alliance with other forces, as the most influential and growing political force of our age, constitutes one of the most important factors an the development of the international situation. We firmly believe that, despite the problems and difficulties accompanying this development, only our movement is capable of leading mankind from capitalism--which oppresses the people--to socialism, the society of true social equality, freedom and peace.

"Proletarian internationalism uniting the Hungarian and the Greek communists has been equal to the test of time. Hungary became a second home for many Greeks in the difficult years of fascism. They have earned our people's appreciation and respect for the Greek communists and the Greek people through their work.

"Permit me, dear Greek comrades, to wish you, on behalf of the MSZMP Central Committee, much success for the work of your congress and your future struggle." Miklos Ovari concluded his salutatory speech, which was frequently accompanied by the applause of the delegates; and then, hailing the Greek Communist Party, socialism and peace, he presented a gift from the MSZMP Central Committee, a statue symbolizing our liberation.

COMMUNIQUE ON POLISH FOREIGN MINISTER'S VISIT

AU2313311Y Budapest MAGYAR HIRLAP in Hungarian 19 May 78 p 4 AU

["Communique on Visit by the Polish Foreign Minister"]

[Text] At the invitation of Frigyes Puja, minister of foreign affairs of the Hungarian People's Republic, Emil Wojtaszek, minister of foreign affairs of the Polish People's Republic, paid an official friendly visit to Hungary from 16 to 18 May 1978.

The Polish minister of foreign affairs was received by Janos Kadar, first secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee, and Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Hungarian People's Republic.

The foreign ministers reviewed the development of relations between the two friendly countries, briefed each other on the work of socialist construction underway in their countries and exchanged views on topical international issues.

They established that the traditional friendship between the peoples of the Hungarian People's Republic and the Polish People's Republic is constantly strengthening. Cooperation between the two countries is also expanding according to plan in every area of life on the basis of the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism. Relations between the two countries are effectively fostering the construction of an advanced socialist society, enhancing the strength of the countries of the socialist community and strengthening their unity and cohesion.

The foreign ministers established with satisfaction that the proportion of goods produced on the basis of specialization in production and cooperation agreements has continued to increase in the mutually beneficial economic cooperation and the dynamically expanding turnover of goods between the two countries. They emphasized the outstanding role of CEMA and socialist economic integration in the expansion of comprehensive economic cooperation among the member-countries.

They stressed that the Hungarian People's Republic and the Polish People's Republic will continue to use their best endeavors to deepen international detente and consolidate peaceful coexistence between countries with different social systems. They emphasized the significance of the fact that the Sofia conference of the Warsaw Pact foreign ministers' committee on 24-25 May this year appealed to the signatory states of the Helsinki final act to make additional joint efforts toward a complete implementation of the contents of the final act and toward restraining and halting the arms race and disarmament. They stated that measures aimed at military detente are of particular significance in the consolidation of the international atmosphere.

From this viewpoint they highly valued L.I. Brezhnev's speech at the 18th Komsomol Congress, in which he offered another new initiative for restraining the arms race, proving the Soviet Union's constructive attitude to reducing the danger of war and ending the arms race.

It is their firm belief that the UN special session on disarmament, which is scheduled to begin in May, will create a favorable atmosphere for promoting disarmament and could be an important step toward convening a world disarmament conference.

The negotiating parties expressed their concern over the Middle East crisis. They condemned Israel's latest aggressive acts against the Republic of Lebanon. They established that only a withdrawal of Israeli troops from all the Arab territories occupied in 1967, insuring the enforcement of the Palestinian Arab people's rights, including the right to create their own state, and guaranteeing the security and independence of all the countries of the area can bring about a lasting and just solution. To this end, they believe the resumption of the work of the Geneva peace conference with the participation of all the parties concerned to be necessary.

The foreign ministers expressed their countries' fraternal solidarity with the Socialist Republic of Vietnam. They stressed that the problems that have arisen between the Socialist Republic of Vietnam and Cambodia must be resolved peacefully, through negotiations.

They emphasized that their countries are in solidarity with all peoples struggling for independence, national rights and progress, and resolutely condemned regimes practicing racial discrimination in the area of southern Africa. They support the Ethiopian people's struggle to defend their country's territorial integrity and their progress achievements. They stressed that the problems inherited from the colonial system must be resolved through negotiations.

The talks took place in a cordial and friendly atmosphere, reflecting a complete identity of views on all the issues that have been discussed.

Emil Wojtaszek, minister of foreign affairs of the Polish People's Republic, invited Frigyes Puja, minister of foreign affairs of the Hungarian People's Republic, to pay a friendly visit. He accepted the invitation with thanks.

PARLIAMENTARY FOREIGN COMMITTEE SESSION REPORTED

LD231852Y Budapest MTI in English 1719 GMT 23 May 78 LD

[Text] Budapest, May 23, (MTI)--The Hungarian parliamentary Foreign Committee held a session Tuesday and discussed the state of security and cooperation in Europe. The body heard and discussed a report presented by Deputy Foreign Minister Janos Nagy.

The Foreign Committee established that on the whole, the Belgrade meeting had been fruitful and conformed to the tasks laid down in the final act. The meeting reflected that the peoples of the continent wished to progress further on the path begun in Helsinki. The final document of the Belgrade session underlined the importance of detente, the political significance of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe and reaffirmed the firm intention of the participating states' governments to implement the recommendations of the Helsinki final act. The meeting had also shown, pointed out the Hungarian body, that the attempts at interfering in other countries' domestic affairs weakened the final act and were in contradiction with its letter and spirit. Besides, such attempts hindered the implementation of the Helsinki recommendations. The Foreign Committee welcomed that in the final count the meeting did not permit space to such manoeuvres.

It stood proved also at the Belgrade session that the most important task today was the intensification of detente, the extension of political detente to the military sphere and the realization of practical disarmament measures.

The parliamentary committee lauded the activities of social and mass organizations carried on in the interest of European security and cooperation and expressed the conviction that these will considerably help the attainment of the aims laid down in the Helsinki final act in the future too. At the parliamentary body's meeting, Sandor Barcs, head of the Hungarian group at the Inter-Parliamentary Union, briefed the participants about the work of [the] Vienna session of the 3rd Inter-Parliamentary Conference on European Security and Cooperation. The Hungarian body concluded at its session that the Vienna meeting of the IPU had contributed to the advancement of European security and cooperation. Finally, the Budapest session fully supported the Hungarian Parliament and Government's desire to continue working actively for the implementation of the noble objectives determined in Helsinki.

ZIMBABWE LEADER NKOMO MAKES STOPOVER IN BUDAPEST

LD241330Y Budapest MTI in English 1018 GMT 24 May 78 LD

[Text] Budapest, May 23 [MTI]--Joshua Nkomo, co-chairman of Zimbabwe's patriotic front and president of the African People's Union of Zimbabwe [ZAPU], travelled through Budapest on Tuesday. At Ferihegy Airport Gabor Nagy, deputy head of the HSWP CC Foreign Affairs Department, and Bela Molnar, vice-president of the Hungarian Solidarity Committee, had talks with Joshua Nkomo in a cordial atmosphere on issues of mutual interest.

INDIA-HUNGARY JOINT COMMISSION TALKS OPEN IN BUDAPEST

For Delhi ISI reportage on the opening of the Indo-Hungarian Joint Commission for Economic, Scientific and technical Cooperation in Budapest on 22 May, see the South Asia section of the 25 May Middle East & North Africa DAILY REPORT.

GYENES RECEIVES INDIAN INDUSTRY MINISTER

LD250632Y Budapest MTI in English 1712 GMT 24 May 78 LD

[Text] Budapest, May 24 [MTI]--Andras Gyenes, secretary of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, received Wednesday Indian Industry Minister George Fernandes, who is heading the Indian delegation to the currently progressing Budapest session of the Hungarian-Indian joint commission for economic and technical-scientific cooperation. The meeting took place at the HSWP CC headquarters. The negotiations held in a cordial atmosphere covered the further development of economic relations between the two countries. The parties exchanged views about some timely international issues of mutual interest.

PDRY DEFENSE MINISTER LAYS WREATHS AT BUDAPEST MEMORIAL

LD241356Y Budapest MTI in English 1045 GMT 24 May 78 LD

[Text] Budapest, May 24 MTI--Ali Ahmad Nasir 'Antar, defence minister of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, who is currently on an official, friendly visit to Hungary, Wednesday laid a wreath at the monument of Hungarian heroes and at the Soviet heroe's memorial. The wreath-laying ceremony was attended by Colonel-General Lajos Czinege, Hungarian defence minister, and Andor Giltner, vice-chairman of the Council of the Capital. Mohamed Yehya Ghaber, military attache of the Budapest Embassy of the PDRY, was also present. The wreath-laying on Szabadsag Square was attended by Dmitriy Osadchy, brigadier general and military and air attache of the Soviet Embassy.

GIEREK, JAROSZEWICZ ARRIVE HOME AFTER CSSR TALKS

LD241752Y Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 24 May 78 LD

[Text] Here is some last-minute news: After having concluded their friendly, working visit to Czechoslovakia, Edward Gierek, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, and Premier Piotr Jaroszewicz returned home today. Edward Gierek and Piotr Jaroszewicz were greeted at Okecie Airport in Warsaw by members of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo and Secretariat as well as by Henry Jablonski, chairman of the State Council.

During the visit to Czechoslovakia, talks between Edward Gierek, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of Czechoslovakia, were held. The talks were attended on the Polish side by Premier Piotr Jaroszewicz and on the Czechoslovak side by Premier Lubomir Strougal and Vasil Bilak, secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee.

PLO REPRESENTATION ISSUES STATEMENT ON SOLIDARITY WEEK

AU231527Y Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 22 May 78 p 2 AU

[Text] PAP--On 15-21 May, the progressive and democratic forces throughout the world observed the international week of solidarity with the Palestinian people in their just struggle for the right to an independent state existence.

On this occasion the PLO representation in Warsaw issued a statement acknowledging the fraternal solidarity of the PZPR, the government and the entire Polish public with the Palestinian people.

Taking pride in the support of its friends and allies, the statement reads, the PLO highly appreciates the assistance from the friendly countries of the socialist community, and primarily from the Soviet Union. Its firm internationalist support is invaluable for all the national liberation movements in Asia, Africa and Latin America. Among other things, the document emphasizes that international detente must not be restricted to political detente, but should also encompass other areas, particularly military. Slogans about human rights should be translated into activity enabling man to realize his rights to freedom and life in peace and simultaneously inhibiting the development of mass extermination weapons, particularly the neutron bomb.

The PLO will unite the Arab peoples and all revolutionary and liberation forces in the struggle for accomplishing their common aspirations, against imperialism and Zionism in all their shapes and forms, and for the liberation of the Palestinian land from the occupation.

JABLONSKI RECEIVES ROMANIAN, MEXICAN AMBASSADORS

LD242354Y Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 24 May 78 LD

[Text] At the Belweder Palace Henryk Jablonski, chairman of the Council of State, received Ion Cosma, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Socialist Republic of Romania, who presented his letters of credence. The audience was attended by Edmund Boratynski, director of the Chancellery of the Council of State, and Jozef Czyrek, undersecretary of state in the Foreign Ministry. After handing over his credentials, Ambassador Cosma was received by the chairman of the Council of State in a private audience.

[Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish at 1800 on 24 May reports that "at the Belweder Palace Henryk Jablonski, chairman of the Council of State, received in an audience Daniel Galan Mendez, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the United Mexican States, who presented his credentials. The audience was attended by Edmund Boratynski, director of the Chancellery of the Council of State, and Jozef Czyrek, undersecretary of state in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. After the ceremony the new Mexican ambassador was received by Henryk Jablonski in a private audience."]

FRG-POLISH YOUTH FORUM BEGINS DELIBERATIONS IN BONN

LD230920Y Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2000 GMT 23 May 78 LD

[Text] In Bonn today, the Polish-West German youth forum started deliberations on the role of young people in the continued development of bilateral relations on the basis of the treaty on normalizing relations, signed in Warsaw in December 1970. Here is a report by our correspondent Janusz Kuczkowski; we apologize for the poor quality of reception.

[Begin recording] The inaugural session was attended by Polish Ambassador Waclaw Piatkowski and SPD Chairman Willy Brandt. The event was organized by the Federation of Socialist Unions of Polish Youth [FSZMP] and the Federal Union of West German Youth. The meeting, which is being attended by 40 delegates from each side, was opened by Konrad Gilges, the German Youth Union chairman. He said that the dialog that had been initiated between the Polish and West German young people constitutes a vital precondition for overcoming the past, which is casting a shadow on mutual relations, and for defining future ways of peaceful coexistence.

For his part, Stanislaw Gabrielski, chairman of the FSZMP Central Council, who is leading the Polish delegation, pointed to the role bilateral relations play in shaping the European climate. This is why the young people of both countries have a particular role to play in advancing the process of normalization, which is also linked with opposition to the arms race and to attempts to introduce new, destructive and antihuman neutron weapons into existing arsenals.

As far as bilateral relations are concerned, Stanislaw Gabrielski stressed that the normalization process had to be accompanied by efforts in the education and training of young people. I am thinking here, said Gabrielski, about the need for an early and general implementation of the recommendations made by the Polish-West German mixed commission on revising school textbooks. [end recording]

BRIEFS

SOVIET MINISTER'S VISIT--PAP--Afanasiy Melnichenko, USSR minister of the medical industry, visited Poland with a team of experts from 15-20 May. The Soviet delegation had talks in the Ministry of the Chemical Industry and inspected a number of Polish pharmaceutical industry enterprises. Present cooperation was assessed in the talks, particularly in the field of the specialization, cooperation and mutual supplies of pharmaceutical products. Proposals were also discussed for cooperation development in 1981-85. Much attention was paid to scientific-technical cooperation, and particularly to expanding research in new drugs. In the protocol signed, both sides favorably assessed the present results of cooperation and stated the expediency of further promoting and deepening cooperation that will make it possible to expand the mutual supplies of pharmaceutical preparations. [Text] [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 22 May '8 p 4 AU]

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON CEAUSESCU'S VISIT TO VIETNAM

Official Talks Begin

LD242330Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1940 GMT 24 May 78 LD

[Text] Hanoi, (AGERPRES), 24/5/1978--Official talks between Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the R.C.P., president of Romania, and Le Duan, general secretary of the C.C. of the Communist Party of Vietnam, started in Hanoi on May 24. Attending the talks were the members of the Romanian delegation and Truong Chinh, member of the Political Bureau of the C.C. of the Communist Party of Vietnam, chairman of the Standing Committee of the National Assembly, Pham Van Dong, member of the Political Bureau of the C.C. of the Communist Party of Vietnam, prime minister, Nguyen Duy Trinh, member of the Political Bureau, secretary of the C.C. of the Communist Party of Vietnam, deputy prime minister and minister of foreign affairs, as also other officials.

Mutual information was effected on the activity and current and future preoccupations of the two parties, highlighted being the fact that the successes recorded by Romania and Vietnam in building the new system make a significant contribution to strengthening the forces of socialism, to enhancing its prestige and influence in the world.

It was noted with full satisfaction that the Romanian-Vietnamese relations of friendship based on the traditional links of close solidarity in the common struggle against imperialism, for the assertion of the people's aspirations to progress, liberty and independence, the support given by Romania to the just cause of the Vietnamese nation, to its fight for defending independence and soverei nty [to] develop successfully, the joint determination being expressed that, in this new stage, the collaboration between the two countries deepen and expand on multiple planes, the exchanges and cooperation in economy and other domains intensify.

Views were also exchanged on fundamental questions of international life, of the struggle against the old imperialist, colonialist and neo-colonialist policy of domination and dictate, for a new policy of equality and respect among states, for the settlement of the complex problems confronting mankind with the participation and in the interest of all nations, for the building of a new international economic order, which should secure [for] the peoples the right of being master of their natural riches, of their destiny, the progress and economic and social development in full liberty, in harmony with their vital aspirations, a climate of peace, security and understanding in the world.

It was covenanted to strengthen ever more strongly the cooperation between Romania and Vietnam, between the R.C.P. and the C.P.V., in support of the assertion of the people's aspirations to progress, liberty and independence. The talks passed in a warm, comradely atmosphere of mutual understanding and esteem.

Burtica Meets With Ministers

LD242332Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1953 GMT 24 May 78 LD

[Text] Hanoi, (AGERPRES), 24/5/1978--On May 24, Cornel Burtica, deputy prime minister and minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation of Romania, met Dang Viet Chau, minister of foreign trade.

Cornel Burtica also met Dinh Duc Thien, minister of petroleum. Examined were questions concerning the translation into life of the understandings covenanted during the official talks between Nicolae Ceausescu and Le Duan.

JOINT ROMANIAN-KOREAN DECLARATION ISSUED

AU231950Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1910 GMT 23 May 78 AU

[Text] Pyongyang, (AGERPRES) 23/5/1978--Pursuant to talks conducted in Pyongyang, over May 20-23, Nicolae Ceausescu and Kim Il-song signed a joint declaration on deepening the friendship, solidarity, and developing the fraternal collaboration between the two parties and countries.

Noting with full satisfaction that the traditional friendship, the militant solidarity and the multilateral fraternal collaboration between the two parties, countries and peoples develop continually under good conditions, in the spirit of the treaty of friendship and collaboration between Romania and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the two sides, the joint declaration shows, expressed their will to develop the relations of friendship with the socialist countries, with the nonaligned countries and the developing countries, as also with other countries with differing social systems, based on the observance of the principles of national independence and sovereignty, equal rights, territorial integrity and inviolability of frontiers, non-interference in internal affairs, mutual advantage and peaceful coexistence.

Expressing their determination to act against imperialism, colonialism, neo-colonialism, against the policy of domination and any form of aggression and immixture in internal affairs, of exploiting and oppressing the peoples of other countries, the two sides stress the need for observing every people's right to freely choose its social development path, to participate on equal footing in examining and solving the international issues.

The two sides reaffirmed also their determination to expand and develop ever more the relations between them, grounded on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, of national sovereignty and independence, of fully equal rights.

The party and state delegation of the Socialist Republic of Romania reaffirmed the Romanian party and government's firm determination to further work within various international forums and reunions, the UN included, for the implementation of the just and equitable proposals of the Workers' Party of Korea of the government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea for the country's peaceful and independent unification.

The document notes the intensification of the manifestations of the imperialist policy of strength and domination, or redivision of the world into spheres of influence, of the attempts at subjugating the peoples that have won their independence, and considers that this calls for heightened vigilance and combativity of the peoples, greater solidarity of all revolutionary, anti-imperialist and democratic forces the world over.

The sides expressed their firm determination to strengthen the collaboration and solidarity with the peoples of the non-aligned countries and of the developing countries in the fight for the liquidation of the unequal international relations and of the old economic order created by imperialism, for the establishment of a new, equitable international order.

They stressed their will to develop the friendship and collaboration with all countries wishing to entertain friendly relations based on the principles of equality and mutual advantage.

Expressing anxiety over the intenfication of the arms race which has taken on most dangerous scope for peoples' peace and security, the joint declaration stresses, the party and state delegations of the two countries declared for halting the arms race, for completely banning and destroying the nuclear weapons, abolishing the military blocs and withdrawing the foreign troops and military bases from the territories of other states. The sides stressed the need for the socialist countries to adopt at the UN General Assembly special session a programme of action to define the principles and orientations meant to lead to halting the arms race and starting actual disarmament process, nuclear disarmament in the first place.

The two sides appreciated [that] it [is] necessary that the efforts be intensified for the adoption of concrete, efficient measures on achieving security and developing the collaboration in Europe, considering that this contributes to strengthening peace and security in all zones of the world.

As the joint declaration shows, the two sides declare for the building of a new international economic order apt to ensure the observance of all peoples' sovereign right to master their own natural resources, all countries' unhampered access to the gains of modern science and technology, the faster development of the lagging countries.

As to the Middle East situation, the declaration shows:

The two sides consider that the achievement of a just and lasting peace in the region calls first of all for the fast withdrawal of Israel from all Arab territories occupied following the 1967 war, the settlement of the Palestinian people's issue by securing its legitimate rights, inclusive of the foundation of an independent state of its own, the ensuring of the independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity of all states in the region.

The two sides expressed their firm solidarity with the fight of the peoples in Asia, Africa and Latin America against imperialist aggression and immixture, against any form of domination and inequality, for social and economic self-dependent development of their countries.

In the final section, the joint declaration reads:

The two sides consider that the autonomous elaboration by each and every communist and workers' party of its political line, of its revolutionary strategy and tactics, is the guarantee of winning the victory in the revolution and in building the new society.

The sides expressed their conviction that the promotion of an independent policy by each and every communist and workers' party in the revolutionary activity in its country, the strict observance of the independence of the other communist and workers' parties is an essential condition of strengthening the international solidarity, of continually reinforcing and developing the world communist and working-class movement.

The Romanian Communist Party and the Workers' Party of Korea reaffirmed their determination to work firmly, in the future, too, for the achievement of the unity of all communist and workers' parties based on the Marxist-Leninist principles of international solidarity, independence, equal rights and non-interference in internal affairs, for the strengthening and development of the international communist and working-class movement.

At the same time, the two parties show their determination to develop their relations of friendship and collaboration with the socialist, social-democratic parties, with other progressive, democratic political forces in the fight for peace, security, democracy, for understanding and collaboration among people. They reaffirm their determination to develop and strengthen the collaboration and solidarity with all revolutionary, anti-imperialist forces, with the national liberation movements, in the fight for freedom, national independence, peace, democracy and socialism.

MORE ON AGRICULTURE SECRETARY BERGLAND'S VISIT

Makes Statement to AGERPRES

LD242316Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1934 GMT 24 May 78 LD

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 24/5/1978--In a statement to an AGERPRES reporter, Robert Bergland, U.S. secretary of state [as received] of agriculture, stressed that the system used in running zootechnical enterprises is as modern as any other in the world and the irrigation technology is new in many respects. The entire Romanian agricultural system develops at a very high rate making this country, which has been a big grain producer for a long time, grow in importance with every passing year.

Referring to the talks with his Romanian counterpart, Angelo Miculescu, minister of agriculture and food industry, the U.S. secretary of state [as received] said that a series of subjects were approached concerning the expansion of trade with farm produce as also the need to collaborate for limiting the trade barriers in the world, domains where the Romanian-U.S. interests meet. Although an agreement on detail has not been reached yet--he said--my conclusion and that of Mr Miculescu is that the expansion of agricultural exchanges is in the interests of both countries. Robert Bergland assessed that the development prospects of this cooperation are excellent. He expressed his conviction that the cooperation between these important sectors of the economies of Romania and the U.S. will progress in many domains not only in that of material goods exchanges but also in that of technological and scientific exchanges. We can learn many things from one another. It is very important to cooperate with other countries as well, to use still more efficiently the resources we have.

The U.S. secretary of state attached great importance to President Nicolae Ceausescu's visit to the United States, saying that his Romanian visit is the outcome of the fruitful contacts between Romania's president and President Jimmy Carter. He considered that the interviews between Presidents Ceausescu and Carter will lead to an ever broader development of the Romanian-U.S. relations.

Cooperation Agreement Signed

LD242318Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1948 GMT 24 May 78 LD

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 24/5/1978--On Wednesday, Angelo Miculescu, Romanian deputy prime minister and minister of agriculture and food industry and Robert Bergland, U.S. secretary of state of agriculture, signed a document on the development of collaboration and cooperation in agriculture, food industry and scientific research in these domains.

## Manescu Receives Bergland

LD242320Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1951 GMT 24 May 78 LD

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 24/5/1978--Prime Minister Manea Manescu received on Wednesday afternoon the delegation led by Robert Bergland, U.S. secretary of state of agriculture, now visiting Romania.

Highlighted with special satisfaction were the good relations between Romania and the U.S., stress being laid on the upward course of the relations of many-sided collaboration between the two countries, in keeping with the understandings covenanted during the interview between the Romanian president and the U.S. President, on the good results in expanding and diversifying the economic, technical and scientific cooperation. Approached were also questions concerning the further development of the economic relations, of collaboration in agriculture, food industry and scientific research between the two countries.

## ROMANIA LIBERA VIEWS DISARMAMENT PROPOSALS

LD250010Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1920 GMT 24 May 78 LD

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 24/5/1978--An essential condition of [the] disarmament process in Romania's outlook, [is that] the current UN General Assembly special session should achieve consensus on a set of measures of a nature to open up the way to an effective disarmament process, to nuclear disarmament first of all. Within them, daily ROMANIA LIBERA stresses in its today issue, an important role is played by the measures meant to remove the danger of a military confrontation and to encourage the process of international detente. And this the more so, as detente is still frail and permanently jeopardized by the sources of serious conflict that have not been eliminated as yet, by the policy of strength, either direct or indirect, by the fact that a series of institutions of the cold war have remained untouched, as anachronical constructions which negatively affect the international relations. Obviously, the paper notes, it is not about overall, final measures, which would naturally have to crown the successes on this line. But they offer the special advantage of being concrete, easy to materialize, can avoid the labyrinth of endless negotiations. Only one thing is needed--the Bucharest daily shows--for switching over from words to facts: the political will of the factors concerned.

The paper then refers to the Romanian proposals on halting the arms race and assigning the saved funds to peaceful purposes. Assigning the resources to peaceful purposes--the paper writes--does not only actually limit the area of the arms race, but also brings about novel factors, apt to be controlled by public opinion and by the institutions called upon to see to the implementation of the agreements.

Recalling that one of the factors actuating the spiral of arming, poisoning the international atmosphere and contributing to violating the principles of independence and equality among states, is the policy of military bases on foreign territories and the political, military and economic actions justified in its spirit, the paper points to the need for a novel approach to the issue, [an] approach demanded also by the fact that the methods employed so far, especially as regards military concentration in Europe, have so far yielded no fruit. The real will to reach actual disarmament and disengagement measures in Europe is still not manifest within them. To change this course, the paper shows, Romania suggests that all countries belonging to military pacts pledge themselves not to accept further states to these organisms [as received], not to augment above the level of 1978 the armed forces and weaponry, and to start concrete negotiations for abolishing the military blocs.

In Romania's outlook, switching over to concrete disarmament measures is an inseparable part of the process of improving the political relations world-wide. It is clear--the paper shows--that one cannot speak of providing a new course to inter-state political relations without disarmament, just as in the field of disarmament one cannot speak seriously of the wish to eliminate the policy of strength without giving priority to creating conditions for nuclear disarmament. The UN General Assembly special session should facilitate the first steps on the road of general disarmament. It will not be easy or simple, the paper appreciated. Naturally, it will not be possible to adopt decisions upon which disarmament be immediately started. But it is in the states' power and capacity of action to take the necessary decisions on principle so as to provide the organizational framework for their translation into life.

PARTY OFFICIALS RECEIVE PORTUGAL'S LOURENCO

AU222104Y Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 21 May 78 p 5 AU

[Text] On Saturday morning, Comrade Virgil Cazacu, member of the Executive Political Committee and secretary of the RCP Central Committee, received Antonio Dias Lourenco, member of the Political Commission of the Portuguese Communist Party [PCP] Central Committee, director of the AVANTE daily and deputy in the Republic Assembly.

The meeting was attended by Comrade Constantin Mitea, member of the RCP Central Committee and editor in chief of SCINTEIA.

Comrade Antonio Dias Lourenco conveyed friendly greetings to Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu from the PCP Central Committee secretary general Alvaro Cunhal.

Expressing thanks for the message, Comrade Virgil Cazacu conveyed on behalf of Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu cordial greetings and best wishes to PCP Central Committee Secretary General Alvaro Cunhal.

The meeting, which was held in a warm and friendly atmosphere, permitted both sides to exchange information in the parties' current interests.

PARTY OFFICIAL MEETS WITH SWISS LABOR PARTY LEADERS

AU222102Y Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romania 18 May 78 p 6 AU

[Text] Comrade Stefan Mocuta, candidate member of the Executive Political Committee of the RCP Central Committee and first secretary of the Cluj County Party Committee, who represented the RCP at the 11th Congress of the Swiss Labor Party [SLP], on Wednesday had a friendly meeting with SLP Secretary General Comrade Armand Magnin and with other members of the leadership of this party.

On behalf of RCP Secretary General Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, warm congratulations were conveyed to Comrade Armand Magnin on his reelection as SLP secretary general, as well as best wishes for health and new successes in his activities.

Comrade Armand Magnin asked the guest to convey to Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu his sincere thanks for the wishes sent, as well as a message of friendship, health and success in the building of the new system in Romania.

The two sides briefed each other on both parties' current interests, and discussed aspects of the international communist and workers movement.

The meeting was held in a warm and comradely atmosphere.

The meeting was attended by Romanian Ambassador to Bern Dan Enachescu, and by Ambassador Constantin Ene, Romania's permanent representative to the international organizations of Geneva.

DELIVERY OF NEW TRUCKS TO CHINA REPORTED

AU241116Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0928 GMT 24 May 78 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 24/5/1978--Romanian delivered a new lot [of] 1500 trucks to the People's Republic of China. The specialised Romanian company is to send other 3000 such products till the end of the year.

By their construction and technological conception, the Romanian trucks of the Roman and Dac families are situated at the level of the most impressive classes and makes of trucks of this kind in the world.

At present the Brasov workshops produce 20 basical types of vehicles in 70 construction varianta, requested both by the ever growing sectors of the Romanian economy and by the clients from tens of countries of Europe, Asia, Africa and Latin America.

THREE NEW DEPUTIES ELECTED IN PARTIAL GNA ELECTIONS

AU241342Y Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 23 May 78 p 5 AU

[Summary] Partial elections for the Grand National Assembly [GNA] were held on 21 May in three constituencies: No 8 Tirgu Ocna, Bacau County; No 7 Cimpia Turzii, Cluj County; No 6 Miercurea Sibiului, Sibiu County. The following candidates were elected as GNA deputies: Ion Croitoru, manager of the Bacau forestry enterprise, in Tirgu Ocna; Gligor Urs, director of Cimpia Turzii wire enterprise, in Cimpia Turzii; and Gunther May, deputy manager of Mirsa mechanical enterprise, in Miercurea Sibiului.

BRIEFS

NEW AMBASSADOR TO POLAND--By a presidential decree, Comrade Ion Cosma has been appointed ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Socialist Republic of Romania to the People's Republic of Poland, in lieu of Comrade Aurel Duca, who was recalled to the Foreign Ministry headquarters. [Text] [Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 18 May 78 p 5 AU]

ROMANIAN-POLISH ENERGY CONVENTION--Minister of Electrical Energy Trandafir Cocirla, and the Polish minister of power industry and atomic energy Andrej Szozda, on Thursday signed a convention on scientific-technical cooperation in the area of electrical power. The signing was attended by Polish Ambassador to Bucharest Wladyslaw Wojtasik. [Text] [Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 19 May 78 p 5 AU]

PRESIDENT TITO CELEBRATES 86TH BIRTHDAY

Greetings From Youth

LD241522Y Belgrade TANJUG in English 1355 GMT 24 May 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade, May 24, (TANJUG)--Yugoslav President Tito will receive this year's youth baton, with the traditional greetings of Yugoslavia's youth on his birthday, on the island of Brioni, northern Adriatic, and not in Belgrade as earlier, it was officially confirmed at the press conference at the Yugoslav Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs here today.

[Word indistinct], ambassador of Algeria to Yugoslavia, will transmit the birthday greetings of the diplomatic corps to the Yugoslav president on Brioni, press spokesman Kalezic added.

Kalezic explained the Yugoslav president's intense [words indistinct] engagement at present, in addition to his regular activities, on preparations for the forthcoming 11th Congress of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia (LCY) due to start in Belgrade next month.

Receives Pioneer Group

AU241700Y Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 24 May 78 AU

[Summary] At Brioni today President of the Republic Josip Broz Tito received a group of Pioneers who congratulated him on his birthday on benalf of all Pioneers of Yugoslavia. Zagreb radio correspondent Zlatko Kuletic reports:

"As always, the meeting today between President Tito and the Pioneers was cordial and sincere. Azem Vlasi, president of the Federation of Socialist Youth of Yugoslavia, who informed the president about the successful preparations for the central youth day celebration, and Dusan Icevic, president of the Council for Social Care and Socialist Upbringing of Children of Yugoslavia, were present at the meeting."

Snezana Rajcevic greeted Tito on behalf of the Pioneers present and conveyed to him the best wishes of all Pioneers on his birthday. In reply Tito said:

[Tito--begin recording] "Dear Pioneers. I am extraordinarily happy that you have come again this year to congratulate me on my birthday. Your congratulations are most dear to me. You are our new generation in which I place enormous trust; (?you are) the future of our country." [end recording]

The Pioneers then presented a brief program of poetry, songs and recitals from various parts of the country. Following a cordial and spontaneous conversation, Tito addressed his guests:

[Tito--begin recording] "I am very happy and pleased that you have come here today and I am very sorry that I am not in Belgrade today because many Pioneers from various parts of Yugoslavia wish to see me and to meet with me. But this is only for this year and then we will again do it in the old way. I wish that your Pioneers will study well in schools. I have seen now that there are beautiful talents among these children. These children are our present and they must be educated in the traditions of our struggle, in the traditions of our new--how shall I put it--socialist community and educated to guard the brotherhood and unity of our peoples.

"I have seen that there are children here from various nationalities, [unidentified speaker interjects saying: "This is a little Yugoslavia present"] and I wish them great success in their further progress in schools, I wish them to be good, to listen to their teachers and their parents. But, you know, children are children, and they should not be denied this joy of childhood. They must be able to have that, but, of course, it must not be allowed to become distorted; it must be insured that the joys of new life are chosen in the socialist spirit and that they are educated in them. Thank you very much." [end recording]

At the conclusion of the meeting President Tito posed for a joint picture with his Pioneer guests.

## Tito Receives Artists

LD240736Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1500 GMT 24 May 78 LD

[Text] Brioni--President of the Republic Josip Broz Tito today received in his residence on Brioni academic sculptor Marijan Kockovic, who presented him on his birthday with a bust in marble. The bust is the result of 6 months of work by Marijan Kockovic and was made this year.

The sculptor also presented Comrade Tito with a book of his poetry entitled "With Your Name," which is also dedicated to President Tito.

During the morning the president of the republic also received representatives of the artisans' association in Pula, well-known filigree craftsman Anton Siroka, Mladen Mirkovic and Josip Kolic, president of the Pula municipal assembly, who congratulated President Tito on his birthday. For this occasion craftsman Siroka made a likeness of Comrade Tito in filigree which was presented to President Tito on his birthday on behalf of the artisans. At the base of the likeness is a symbolic representation of the economic and cultural development of all our republics and provinces and in the foregound a symbolic presentation of all five continents, symbolizing President Tito's foreign political activity.

## Foreign Leaders' Greetings

LD242104Y Belgrade TANJUG in English 1705 GMT 24 May 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade, May 24 (TANJUG)--On the occasion of his 86th birthday, Yugoslav President Tito has received a large number of telegrams of felicitations from heads of state or government and other prominent world figures.

In his telegram of felicitations, First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party Edward Gierek states that the successes achieved by Socialist Yugoslavia are permanently linked to President Tito's name. The Polish people pay tribute and have profound sympathy for President Tito's indefatigable struggle and work, respect his historical contributions in the struggle against Hitler's fascism and regard him as a prominent statesman and a sincere friend of Poland, the telegram states.

In his telegram, Central Committee President of the Chinese Communist Party and Chinese Premier Hua Kuo-feng states that President Tito's friendly visit to China last year was of far-reaching historic importance and left a profound impression on the Chinese people.

"Friendly relations between China and Yugoslavia are developing comprehensively and successfully. I am confident that friendship between the Chinese and Yugoslav peoples will continue to be strengthened", states Hua Kuo-feng in his telegram.

General Secretary of the Korean Workers' Party Central Committee and President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea Kim Il-song says in his message of greetings to Yugoslav President Tito that the people of Yugoslavia, under Tito's leadership, achieved a glorious victory in the national liberation war against fascism, as well as great successes in the building of socialism, founded on the system of self-management, in energetically defending the sovereignty of Yugoslavia. Kim Il-song further added that Tito is investing consistent efforts for the freedom and welfare of the people of Yugoslavia. Tito greatly contributes to joint interests of progressive peoples of the world by strengthening and developing the nonaligned movement and establishing international relations founded on independence and equality.

General Secretary of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany and Chairman of the State Council of the Democratic Republic of Germany Erich Honecker (?stressed in) his message of greetings to Yugoslav President Tito the respect the communists and all the working people of the German Democratic Republic feel for President Tito as the acknowledged leader of the working class and the people of Yugoslavia and as the eminent representative of the international communist and workers movement. In the struggle against imperialism, we and fascist occupation, [as received] as well as in socialist building and strengthening the fraternity and unity of the peoples of Yugoslavia President Tito has made an outstanding contribution. Honecker also said that Tito's tireless activities towards strengthening world peace and international security, and his personal active contribution to successful development of friendly cooperation between the German Socialist Unity Party and the League of Communists of Yugoslavia, and between the German Democratic Republic and Yugoslavia, are very highly esteemed in the German Democratic Republic.

Ghana Supreme Military Council President General Acheampong states in his message of greetings to Yugoslav President Tito the sincere hope that the forthcoming years will bring him health and happiness enabling him to continue his model leadership of the peoples of Yugoslavia, strengthen and further advance the nonaligned movement and friendship and cooperation between Ghana and Yugoslavia and the peoples of the two countries.

First Secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party Janos Kadar and president of Hungary's Presidential Council Pal Losonczi have addressed a joint telegram to President Tito on the occasion of his 86th birthday. "On behalf of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Worker's Party, the Presidential Council of Hungary and in our own names, we address to you cordial greetings and comradely wishes for further successes in your work, the progress of socialism, peace and humanity and the development of friendly relations between our countries and peoples", states the telegram.

In his telegram of felicitations, President of the Revolutionary Council and Premier of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan Nur Mohammad Taraki expresses his best wishes for the good health of Yugoslav President Tito and for the prosperity of the friendly Yugoslav peoples.

In his telegram of best wishes, Chief Administrator of the state of emergency and Prime Minister of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan General Ziaul Haq states his confidence in the further strengthening of friendship and cooperation between the peoples of Yugoslavia and Pakistan.

President Tito has also received telegrams of best wishes from President of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan Fazal Elahi Chaudhry, as well as from Queen Juliana of the Netherlands and Prince Bernard.

Message From Jordan's Husayn

JN241450Y Amman JNA in Arabic 1435 GMT 24 May 78 JN

[Text] Amman, 24 May--His Majesty King Husayn has sent a cable to Yugoslav President Josip Broz Tito congratulating him on his birthday and wishing him continued good health and to the Yugoslav people further progress and prosperity.

TITO SENDS BIRTHDAY GREETINGS TO HUNGARY'S KADAR

LD241528Y Belgrade TANJUG in English 1338 GMT 24 May 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade, May 24 (TANJUG)--President of Yugoslavia and of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia Josip Broz Tito has sent birthday felicitations to Janos Kadar, first secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Worker's Party.

In the telegram of birthday felicitations Tito expresses the belief that cooperation betwen Yugoslavia and Hungary, and between the League of Communists of Yugoslavia and the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, "will continue developing successfully, to the mutual interest and the benefit of peace, social progress and socialism".

SPOKESMAN DISCUSSES FOREIGN INTERVENTION IN ZAIRE

LD241700Y Belgrade TANJUG in English 1621 GMT 24 May 78 LD

["Pool" item]

[Text] Belgrade, May 24, (TANJUG)-- In relation to the latest events and foreign intervention in the Zaire Province of Shaba, Yugoslav Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs official spokesman said at a press conference today:

"Yugoslavia reiterates its well-known principled stand that the problems of African countries, which are above all the consequence of their colonial past and outside interference, should be solved by the African countries themselves within the framework of the Organization of African Unity and on the basis of the principles of the O.A.U. Charter and the policy of non-alignment".

The Yugoslav official spokesman said that interference in internal affairs of independent countries in this region has very unfavourable international repercussions and directly burdens international tension-easing.

BORBA SCORES 'FOREIGN INTERVENTION' IN ZAIRE

AU231522Y Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 21 May 78 p 3 AU

[D. Petkovic commentary: "Intervention in Shaba"]

[Text] Just as last year, the second war in the Province of Shaba was a case for interference and direct military intervention by some Western countries. Judging by many elements, an internal conflict in Zaire has now, with the intervention of foreign soldiers, been internationalized and has thus assumed the proportions of another dangerous hotbed, in addition to some others as yet unextinquished.

The Zaire president's request for assistance was immediately met by Belgium and France, while the United States and Britain quickly agreed with their action. Portugal has placed its airport at Madeira at the disposal of Belgian planes sent there to intervene in Zaire. The aim of this operation, as claimed by those who have carried it out, is "humanitarian to rescue the Europeans" working in Shaba.

The National Liberation Front of the Congo (FLNC) of Nathaniel Mbumba, it is claimed, is inspired and assisted by the Soviet Union, Cuba and some other countries. Official Kinshasha even claims that Cuban soldiers are also present in the clashes near Kolwezi. However, so far there has been nothing to justify these claims. It is true that the refugees from Shaba have found asylum on the Angolan side of the border, and among them also the former "Katanga Gendarmes" from whom the FLNC was later formed. However, last year, and according to reports now reaching us, members of the Front captured several important towns in south Shaba without much difficulty and resistance and this could mean that they enjoy the support of the local population.

Although the FLNC political orientation is not completely defined or known the fact is that for a long time the unfortunate internal situation in Zaire has favored the activity of this movement. In one of his recent speeches President Mobutu himself expressed concern over the exceptionally difficult economic situation.

As a rule, the African hotbeds of crisis, and thus also this latest one in Shaba, which arise either from political instability, unsolved national problems or economic crises, would become more dangerous if foreign factors were to act as "rescuers," in fact, using the troubles of some countries in order to expand or to preserve their own interests and spheres of influence.

In the case of Shaba, for instance, the declared French policy of "Africa to the Africans" is not in accordance with the "diplomacy" of the paratroop landings with the participation of infamous members of the Foreign Legion. The claim of official Paris circles that "this military action is of a limited scope aimed at safeguarding the security of the Europeans in Kolwezi" does not sound convincing even for the French people. On the contrary, the political parties, the parliament and the public are demanding that precisely in the interest of the Frenchmen this operation should immediately cease.

The complex of interestsin Shaba is very broad. This region which is rich in copper, diamonds and uranium, has attracted various international capital, as well as other strategic factors. According to some plans, a "cordon sanitaire" should neutralize "Red Angola" from the north, while from the south this "task" is already being performed by South Africa.

In all these calculations the least account is taken of an independent and autonomous development and path of these countries and this certainly cannot help to calm the situation in this restless part of the world.

DJURANOVIC MEETS WALDHEIM, KIPRIANOU IN NEW YORK

Meeting With Waldheim

LD242038Y Belgrade TANJUG in English 1920 GMT 24 May 78 LD

[Text] New York, May 24 (TANJUG)--Yugoslav Federal Executive Council President Veselin Djuranovic met today with U.N. Secretary General Kurt Waldheim at the U.N. seat in New York.

The ensuing talk focused on current questions within the framework of U.N. activities, particularly the special U.N. General Assembly session on disarmament. The situation in the Middle East was discussed, as were U.N. peace forces operations in southern Lebanon and efforts necessary for renewing the dialogue between the industrially developed and the developing countries.

The Yugoslav premier invited the U.N. General Secretary to visit Yugoslavia. The invitation was accepted with pleasure.

Meeting With Kiprianou

LD242040Y Belgrade TANJUG in English 1926 GMT 24 May 78 LD

[Text] United Nations, May 24 (TANJUG)--Yugoslav Federal Executive Council President Veselin Djuranovic met here today with President of Cyprus Spiros Kiprianou. In the course of a friendly and cordial discussion, Djuranovic and Kiprianou emphasized the traditional friendly relations and cooperation between Yugoslavia and Cyprus, established many years ago by Presidents Tito and Makarios, the champions and founders of the non-aligned movement.

Veselin Djuranovic said that Yugoslavia will continue to support a solution to the question of Cyprus through an equal dialogue between the two Cypriot national communities, in accordance with the 1974 U.N. resolution. Yugoslavia supports the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of the non-aligned Republic of Cyprus and considers that a solution to this question would represent a great contribution to pacifying the situation in the Mediterranean.

LCY PRESIDIUM SESSION HELD IN BELGRADE 24 MAY

LD242212Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1505 GMT 24 May 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade--The 37th session of the LCY Central Committee Presidium was held in Belgrade today under the chairmanship of Dusan Popovic. The session discussed the draft resolutions of the 11th LCY Congress.

After an exhaustive debate it was decided that the draft resolutions be supplemented on the basis of the proposals and suggestions made at the session and subsequently submitted to the delegates and guests of the 11th LCY Congress.

Today's session also discussed certain other issues connected with the preparations for and work of the 11th congress.

The Presidium decided on the membership fee of members of the organization of the League of Communists in the Yugoslav People's Army.

Due to taking up another assignment, Milan Rakas was relieved at the session of the post of director and chief and responsible editor of KOMUNIST; Dr Zdravko Lekovic, until now deputy chief and responsible editor of KOMUNIST, was appointed acting director and acting chief and responsible editor. Stipe Duzevic was also relieved of the post of chief editor of the periodical AKTUELNA PITANJA SOCIJALIZAM due to taking up another assignment. Dr Franc Cengle, until now editor of the editorial board of the periodical SOCIJALIZAM, was appointed to that post.

Certain other questions connected with the Presidium's activity were also discussed at the session.

LCY ORGANIZATION IN ARMY HOLDS SESSION 19 MAY

LD192031Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1420 GMT 19 May 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade--At its second regular session, the conference of the LCY organization in the Yugoslav People's Army today considered some topical ideopolitical questions of the training, education and tasks of the communists, organizations and organs of the League of Communists in the Yugoslav People's Army.

The conference elected members to the LCY Central Committee and the LCY Commission for Statutory Questions and delegates from the Yugoslav People's Army to the 11th party congress.

It was assessed that the training and education in the army are carried out in the spirit of ideological commitments and the LCY policy on all-people's defense and construction of the armed forces, as well as on the socialist self-managing transformation of upbringing and education in our society.

Thanks to the efforts by the communists and to other factors, considerable progress has been achieved in training and education, while the quality of expertise of peacetime and standing military units is constantly increasing. The conference assessed that still more favorable conditions have been created for further and faster promotion of training and education in the Yugoslav People's Army.

In this connection, it was pointed out at the conference, the communists, organizations and organs of the League of Communists, officers, command staffs and other subjective forces must proceed from the consideration that the sharpened situation in the world underlines the importance of combat readiness of the Army, and the armed forces as a whole, and that in this respect the training and education are of exceptional significance.

It was emphasized that the action and ideopolitical strengthening of the basic organizations and organs of the League of Communists in the Army represents the basic precondition for their better work, greater influence and contribution to the training and education.

As one of the most important tasks of communists, organizations and organs of the League of Communists, the conference emphasized the importance of still more consistent implementation of the action program of the conference of the LCY organization in the Yugoslav People's Army as regards training and education.

At today's session the conference elected members of the LCY Central Committee from the organization of the League of Communists in the Yugoslav People's Army. They are the following comrades: Dr Ramiz Abduli, Dane Cuic, Milan Daljevic, Petar Gracanin, Rahmija Kadenic, Nikola Ljubicic, Petar Matic, Branko Mamula, Lambe Mihajlovski, Stane Potocar, Dzemil Sarac, Franc Tavcar, Anton Tus, Radovan Vojvodic and Bruno Vuletic. Borislav Sikic was elected to the LCY Commission for Statutory Questions. The conference proposed Nikola Ljubicic as a member of the Presidium of the LCY Central Committee. Comrade Milan Daljevic was proposed as executive secretary of the Presidium of the LCY Central Committee. The conference elected 30 delegates to the 11th LCY Congress.

The conference adopted the proposal to affiliate the LCY organization in the Yugoslav People's Army to Tito's fund for scholarships for young workers and workers' children with a sum of 10 million dinars.

ACTIVITIES OF PARTY, STATE LEADERS REPORTED

Kurtovic Elected SAWP Delegate

LD250834Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1453 GMT 24 May 78 LD

[Summary] Sarajevo--At a session of the republican conference of the SAWP of Bosnia-Hercegovina, Todo Kurtovic, secretary in the Executive Committee of the LCY Central Committee Presidium and member of the Presidium of the Federal Conference of SAWPY, was today elected member of the delegation of the SAWP of Bosnia-Hercegovina in the federal conference of SAWPY. Todo Kurtovic, as previously reported, has been put up as candidate for the office of president of the federal conference of SAWPY.

Kurtovic Visits VJESNIK

LD191736Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1320 GMT 19 May 78 LD

[Excerpts] Zagreb--Todo Kurtovic, secretary in the Executive Committee of the Presidium of the LCY Central Committee, today visited the VJESNIK newspaper publishing and printing enterprise. During his long visit to VJESNIK the visitor inspected the printing rooms and installations of what is one of the biggest enterprises of its kind in Yugoslavia, and was briefed by Marinko Gruic, director general, on the work and problems of VJESNIK. The daily circulation of VJESNIK's publications produced for the market today amounts to 600,000 copies, twice as much as 10 years ago.

During his visit to VJESNIK Todo Kurtovic also took part in a long discussion on the place, role and position of the public information media in our social system on current political conditions, especially in connection with the precongress activity. Todo Kurtovic appraised the entire precongress activity and the republican congresses and provincial conference already held as very successful. According to him this activity and the congresses and conferences fully reflect the policy of the LCY and complete unity. However, he adds, serious work still needs to be done on further building the League of Communists and developing its action capability. In this respect, it is particularly necessary to overcome the forum style of work.

Stressing the very responsible and complex tasks facing the public information media, Todo Kurtovic also pointed out the need to adapt these media's internal organization, including coverage, to the needs of the further development of our society. According to him it is most essential for all newspapers to be completely inside, not outside the system, and they should struggle inside the system for the greatest degree of democratism.

General Ljubicic Message

LD201245Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0845 GMT 20 May 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade--Army Gen Nikola Ljubicic, federal secretary for national defense, has sent the following message of congratulations to the men, cadets and officers of the Air Force and Antiaircraft Defense:

Dear Comrades: I send you my congratulations on the occasion of 21 May, the day of the Air Force and Antiaircraft Defense.

In the past period the members of the Air Force and Antiaircraft Defense have achieved notable results and successes in strengthening the ideological-political unity of the members of the Air Force and Antiaircraft Defense, in developing specialized military skills, command duties and leadership, in modernizing their own structures and in rationally using material resources.

In your future work you should constantly bear in mind the messages from and the tasks set by our supreme commander, Marshal of Yugoslavia Josip Broz Tito, and the LCY, in accordance with which you should, for the defense of the free skies of our socialist self-managing community, train people to be highly aware and equipped with the specialized knowledge needed for handling the complex and modern combat systems of the Air Force and Antiaircraft Defense.

I am convinced that, spurred on by the decisions of the forthcoming 11th LCY Congress, you will work with even more revolutionary ardor and persistence on your ideological-political development and combat training and the building and modernization of the Air Force and Antiaircraft Defense, thus contributing in the best way toward further strengthening our armed forces and developing our self-managing socialist society.

At the same time, I send most heartfelt congratulations and best wishes for their even more successful work to all the collectives of the aviation industry, the work organizations concerned with civilian air transport, and members of the Yugoslav Aviation Federation and the federation of the astronautical-rocket organizations of Yugoslavia.

ROMANIA'S FAZEKAS PAYS VISIT TO VOJVODINA

LD250620Y Belgrade TANJUG in English 1813 GMT 24 May 78 LD

[Text] Novi Sad, May 24 (TANJUG)--Deputy chairman of the Romanian Council of Ministers Janos Fazekas and Executive Council President of Yugoslavia's Autonomous Province of Vojvodina Nikola Kmezic signed a document on cooperation between Romania and Vojvodina in Novi Sad today. Janos Fazekas is currently paying a several-day visit to Vojvodina.

The document provides for intensified industrial cooperation between Romania and Vojvodina in the coming period. It is related to the execution of cooperation programmes in the production and delivery of machine tools between the Kikinda foundry and Romanian enterprises, as well as to cooperation between the "Pancevo" chemical industry and the chemical kombinat in Timisoara.

The document also provides for Romania's participation in equipping two new thermoelectric power plants in Pancevo and Zrenjanin. Great importance is attributed to trade between Vojvodina and Romania in border regions, as well as to cooperation in tourism.

Janos Fazekas said that the Romanian delegation was strongly impressed by the equality of the nations and nationalities and the strengthening of brotherhood and unity in Yugoslavia's Autonomous Province of Vojvodina.

SERBIAN LC CONGRESS TO BE HELD 29-31 MAY

LD192015Y Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 19 May 78 LD

[Excerpts] In Belgrade everything is ready for the Eighth Congress of the League of Communists of Serbia. The congress will be held 29-31 May. Over 1,500 delegates and guests will take part in this top-ranking working meeting of Serbia's communists. Stane Dolanc, secretary of the Executive Committee of the LCY Presidium, will greet the participants of the congress on behalf of President Tito and the LCY Central Committee.

BRIEFS

VETERANS DELEGATION TO USSR--Belgrade--A delegation of the Yugoslav Federation of Associations of National Liberation War Veterans (SUBNOR) led by Momcilo Dugalic, member of the Presidium of the SUBNOR Federal Committee, has left for the USSR. It will take part in the congress of the International Federation of Resistance Movements (FIR) in Minsk. [Text] [Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0813 GMT 22 May 78 LD]

BAKOCEVIC ENDS SWEDISH VISIT--Belgrade, May 22 (TANJUG)--Aleksandar Bakocevic, member of the Secretariat of the Yugoslav Socialist Alliance Presidency has returned from Stockholm where he had talks with the secretary of the Social Democratic Party (SDP), Pierre Shory. Current questions regarding development of the two countries and international relations were discussed, particularly the positions of Yugoslavs temporarily employed in Sweden and further cooperation between the Swedish Social Democratic Party and the Yugoslav Socialist Alliance. During this stay in Stockholm Aleksandar Bakocevic spoke at a seminar for Yugoslav workers. He also discussed current questions regarding Yugoslavia's internal and foreign policies with representatives of Yugoslav economic, cultural and other institutions. Bakocevic also participated in the work of the annual assembly of the Council of Yugoslav clubs and associations in Sweden. [Text] [Belgrade TANJUG in English 1612 GMT 22 May 78 LD]

YOUTH DELEGATION TO MONGOLIA--Belgrade, May 22 (TANJUG)--A delegation of the federation of the Socialist Youth of Yugoslavia, headed by president of the Republican Conference of the Federation of Socialist Youth of Croatia Zeljko Mazar, left today for Mongolia. The Yugoslav youth delegation will participate in the work of the 17th Congress of the Revolutionary Federation of Mongolian Youth. [Text] [Belgrade TANJUG in English 1946 GMT 22 May 78 LD]

AGREEMENT WITH GDR--Belgrade, May 22 (TANJUG)--Yugoslavia and the German Democratic Republic today signed an agreement on the validation of certificates, university diplomas and degress issued or granted in each other's countries. [Text] [Belgrade TANJUG in English 1749 GMT 22 May 78 LD]

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